PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY H. S. HORNIMAN, 1918—19

The Bombay Chronicle

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY BENJAMIN HORNIMAN, 1913—19 & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.
To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 135 to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

VOL. IX NO. 24 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1921: TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Sailing to Plymouth and London, Calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons
1st Mar	CHINA (a)	7,952
6th "	NARKUNDA (a)	16,118
2nd Apri	KALYAN	5,907
9th "	CALEDONIA (b)	7,572
16th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
23rd "	MANTUA (a)	10,902
30th "	SOMALI	6,794
7th May	SICILIA	6,702
14th "	NALDERA	158,45
21st "	MOREA (a)	10,890
28th "	CALEDONIA	7,572

(a) "Narkunda", "Mantua", "Morea"—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

(b) "Caledonia," "China"—Terminate voyages at Marseilles, but Special Railway Facilities will be arranged in connection with these ships.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN—The running of this train via Boulogne will be resumed commencing with the "Kaisar-i Hind" leaving Bombay on the 16th April. The train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and accommodation is limited to 96 passengers. Fare £12/10/0 inclusive Sleeper.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's Sailing to Port Said and Plymouth only.

Date	Steamer	Tons
30th April	MAFHOBRA	6,268
20th May	MANDALLA	8,346

Sailing to Straits, China and Australia.

Date.	Steamers.	Remarks.
25th Mar	MOREA	Calls Colombo, Fremantle Adelaide Melbourne & Sydney.

Sailings to Africa, Karachi and Persian Gulf.

Date	steamer	Remark
17th March	BARJORA	P'gulf Ports.
18th "	LINGUA	Karachi direct.
9th	VARDA	Basra direct.
31st "	LHASA	Karachi via Kadhiawar Coast Ports.
3rd	KARAGOLA	E. & S. Africa via Pore Bunder.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Dep!
Dalagoa Maru	A. Kusakari	7,148	18th Mar	6th Apl.
†Tomiura Maru	J. WADA	3,821	th Mar	30th "
Bombay Maru	S. IRIE	4,362	10th Apr	22nd Apl
Calcutta Maru	G Matsushita	5389	21st Apl,	3rdMay

† This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For Freight and passages apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Siam Maru	K. Kondo	14th April	
Malay Maru	T. Shimasaki	[illegible] April	14th April
Kamdo Maru	W. Miura	[illegible] April	10th May.
Indus Maru	R. Yano	[illegible] 14th	14th May.

For Freight and passages, etc.,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C. 3.
BRANCHES:
Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basrah, Basrah City, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah, Mosul.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 997,665
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 225,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,002,335

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN:
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of BURLEIGH, Kt.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:
J. S. HASKELL, Esq.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E.
James H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate St.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund .....Yen 50,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changehun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuen, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 3,996,320

DIRECTORS:
1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch. Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.
DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch, Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.
GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,73,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,51,016/4/
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 8,50,000/

BRANCHES:
London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	47,28,900	0	0
Capital Paid-up	18,33,254	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,70,284	2	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to,—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

CONSTITUTED under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay.
In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Imperial Bank of India Act 1920, the undertakings and business of the
Bank of Bengal,
Bank of Madras,
Bank of Bombay,
were transferred to and taken over by the Imperial Bank of India on the 27th of January, 1921, and all communications which otherwise would have been addressed to any of the above Banks should now be addressed to the Imperial Bank of India.
Sir N. H. Y. WARREN,
Sir ROBERT AITKEN,
Managing Governors
S. A. H. SITWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bengal
N. M. MURRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Madras.
S. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.
G 7514

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,53,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, K. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Wellington
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING & SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION.
We Manufacture first Class BOOTS, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS, HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy leather GOODS of every discription. Guaranteed first class Finish and Workmanship.
Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.
Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgale, Late Manager of Patea, BOMBAY.

Mr. Merchant
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THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.
It is the place
Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.
Where orders are booked for you at exhibitors' standard prices without the least addition of any profits.
Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking.
A visit will positively profit you
Open Daily from 4 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) except on Fridays.
ADMISSION FREE.
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Opera House Tram Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-Officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

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that strange mysterious power which charms and fascinates men and women, influences their thoughts, controls their desires and makes them supreme masters of every situation? Life is full of alluring possibilities for those who master the
SECRETS OF
HYPNOTIC
Influence, for those who develop their magnetic powers. You can learn at home; cure diseases and bad habits without drugs; increase your income; gratify your ambitions; drive worry and trouble from your mind; improve your memory. Overcome trials and difficulties. Our free booklet.
THE PRIDE OF INDIA—tells you how.
WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY.
THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE
TINNEVELLI—INDIA.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
at which to put up is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
Dinner Table a Speciality,
Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisny and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
(NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY).
Incorporated in Holland
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY-Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000= £ 6,666,666
RESERVE FUNDS. „ 42,513,284= „ 3,542,774
HEAD-OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and the Hague
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES

DUTCH EAST INDIES:		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Sourabaya
Bandoeng	Medan	Solo
Cheribon	Padang	Tebing Tinggi (Deli)
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Telok Betong
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:	Singapore	Penang
CHINA	Shanghai,	Hongkong
JAPAN	Kobe	

BRITISH INDIA: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
LONDON BANKERS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.,
BOMBAY: Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the Netherlands Trading Society issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange and undertakes general Banking business.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agent.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DON'T BE WORRIED with your Cargo—JOHN VINCENT & CO., Forwarding Agents, are prepared to clear, tranship and Re-Forward Cargo and Baggage, low rates. Prompt and careful. Write us to-day 22, Baillie Street, Fort, Colombo. C8804

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WANTED—CONSUMERS of Bengal Coal unable to secure their requirements are requested to apply to us for immediate deliveries. ARNOLD, HAYDEN & CO. 6, Commercial Buildings, CALCUTTA. C 8816

10,000,000 STAMPS TO CLEAR.—All off paper and containing a great number of varieties; in packets of 250 assorted Re. 1. 500, Rs. 1-12. 1,000, Rs. 3. 2,500, Rs. 6-8. 10,000, Rs. 22. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad. C8802

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—ESTABLISHED 1906.—Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law, etc., imparted by Principal A. J. MUKATI. Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Mahrata High School Premises, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Prospectus on application.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A BOY (orphan preferred) as CLERK (Typist). Pay Rs. 30—40. See Mr. PAVRI, Esplanade High School, at 4 p.m. R2842

WANTED—A PRESS-ROOM FOREMAN with a knowledge of Electrical Engineering and Printing Machines. Flat Bed, single and double feeders. State salary pected. Apply to Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2

WANTED.—A SHORTHNAD TYPIST for The Assur Veerjee Mills, Ltd., 320, Mint Road, Fort. State salary qualifications and testimonials to Box No. 1972, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2841

WANTED—SALESMAN for imports with vast knowledge on best terms. Apply with full particulars. Also experienced OFFICE CLERK, knowing typewriting. Apply Box No. 1974, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." C8829

WANTED URGENTLY—FIRST CLASS COOK, Hindu for Punjabi Hotel, Bombay. Apply stating terms with testimonials to Box No. 1967, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2824

WANTED—GRADUATES from Southern India, strong in English, to help me in literary works. Apply with a specimen of 10 pages on the life of a Maratha poet, past or living. SHANKARA LALA VARMA, Chandravatti, the Mall, Lyallpore. C8818

WANTED—Two LINO-TYPE OPERATORS for a Bombay daily, one to work on No. 14 Model and the other on No. 4 Model, the former must be a good job hand and quick in operation with a knowledge of machine parts. Decent salary to really good men. Apply to Box No. 500 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A Energetic Parsee youth having experience of Import Business, Accounts, correspondence and Typewriting, seeks EMPLOYMENT as a Salesman or an Assistant Salesman in any department. Please write to Box No. 1963A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2836

WANTED

WANTED—Three second-hand ROLLER CARDS in good working order. Apply KHATAU MAKANJI MILL, Byculla, Bombay. R2803

WANTED—AGENTS everywhere for the sale of a book, in press, named NEVER-GET-ILL, Price Rs. 3. Apply with terms of commission to Box No. 1970, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2833

WANTED for the Assur Veerjee Mills, Ltd., a STORE PURCHASER. Only experienced men should apply with testimonials and recommendations. Apply Box No. 1971, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2840

WANTED—Second-hand 8 to 10 WEFT RING FRAMES in good condition and working order to spin 16 to 20s counts, any make. Apply with full particulars to the MANAGER, The Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mill, Ltd., Indore. C8791

REQUIRED AGENTS for a Goa line Steamship Company, for the following ports:—Bernai, Dabhol, Jaigarh, Ratnagiri, Jetapur, Vijaydurga, Deogarh, Malwan, Vaingurla, Banjim. Apply Box No. 1975, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2844

WANTED PURCHASERS for a Gin Factory of Sindiqe Gavappah, Civil Lines, Bellary. It contains one Steam Engine, 24 H.P., one Lancashire Boiler 100 lb. pressure, 16 double Roller Gins, one big Lathe, one screw, cutter machine, Godowns, compound, etc. Can be sold the whole or each of them. All are in good condition. Ready for inspection upto 31st March 1921. Apply to SINDIQI SIDDABASAPPAH. C8708

FOR SALE.

PAPER—Large consignment of PRINTING PAPERS in 20, 24 and 28 lbs. reams just arrived. For prices, etc., apply B. SITARAM & SON, Dadoo Buildings, Fort, Bombay. R2793

TO SELL—46 Gins Single Rollers 5 bearing and 1¼in. Shaftings, Platt Bros' make, in working order. See the undersigned for further particulars. JAMNABHAI MANSUKHBHAI, Agents, The Gujarat Ginning and Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad. R3037

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—23.50 I.H.P. Compound condensing STEAM ENGINE by John Musgrave complete in working order; 32 Tons Overhead travelling crane by John Musgrave, 32 feet span; 24 Cast Iron Pipe socket, 15 Cast Iron Pipe Flanged. Apply to:—MEHTA & Co., Princess Street, Vithaldas Road, Mathuradas Building, 2nd Floor, Post No. 2, Bombay. Telephone Address 5799. Telegraphic Address "LALKALSI." R2834

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Two MOTOR GARAGES only 426-432 Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar. With Telephone and Electric Light. Apply to:—DEVKARAN NANJEE, Nanjee Building, 17-18, Elphinstone Circle. C2804

TO LET—A furnished Bungalow "KENNILWORTH" TO BE LET at Ootakamund, Snowden Road, for the season or for the whole year. Apply Mrs. J. D. MUGASETH, No. 7-8, Club Road, Byculla. R2594

TO BE LET—An up-to-date FURNISHED BUNGALOW, surmounted by nic compound with Garden at Nepean Sea Road. Specially for Princes and Nobles. Apply MADHAVDAS GOKALDAS, Walkeshwar Road, No. 4, Dadyseth Estate. R2759

TO LET for the Poona season (June-October 1921) ASHLEY HOUSE, Bund Gardens Road, containing drawing and dining rooms and six large bedrooms with bath and dressing rooms, with ample stable accommodation, servants' quarters etc. Well furnished with complete electric installation, billiard table, etc., situated on the best locality and commanding an excellent view. Generally occupied by Rajas. For rent and other particulars apply K. DADY BURJOR, 361, Hornby Road, Fort, Telephone 900. R 2843

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MOTOR DRIVER'S UNION,

MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION, undertakes to provide expert and reliable Motor-Drivers. Please write to the HON. SECRETARY of the Motor Drivers' Union, Netia Building, Chaupati, Bombay, for particulars. C8720

FOR SALE

YELLOW and BLACK BUILDING STONES such as Copy, Khanki Header, etc. For samples and rates write to THE CHANDAULI STONES AND BRICKS SUPPLY Co., Abdulla Building, near Railway Station, Kurla, G. I. P. Railway. R8059

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copy Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.
Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates apply the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'s JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
Canadian Traveller	5400	23rd April	Vancouver

Terms, Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

NOTICE.

WANTED—An OVERSEER or SUB-ENGINEER, pay Rs. 125—5—175 plus Rs. 30 conveyance allowance, and three SUB-OVERSEERS pay Rs. 60—4—120 plus Rs. 30 conveyance allowance, respectively. Those that have got experience of Buildings, Road and Survey works should apply. The appointments will be on probation for one year and thus confirmed, if work is found to be satisfactory.
A. R. PIMRIKAR,
Vice-Chairman,
District Board, Buldana.
2nd March, 1921. C8604

INDIAN MERCHANTS TO NOTE FOR REFERENCE.

OURS IS A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN.

WE ACT AS Buying and Selling Agents for our Indian Customers and are always willing to help them in every possible way. We have special buyers in our Deptt. for:—
COTTON AND WOOLLEN GOODS, TENTS, JOBS, ETC.
SMALLWARES, HARDWARE, MOTOR CARS AND CYCLES, ACCESSORIES, COLORS, ETC.

All kinds of Textile Machinery, both second hand and new. Mill Stores, Chemicals, etc.
We have special selling agents for All kinds of Indian produce including Cotton, Wool, Raw Hides Tea, etc.
As our terms are strictly cash against documents in London or India, through Exchange Banks, we naturally charge small commission for our services.
Direct agencies with manufacturers arranged for, on special terms.
For C. I. F. Quotations Address to:—
JAGASIA BROTHERS,
78 Portland Street,
Manchester, England. C 8[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WANTED—All MOTORISTS AND MOTOR DEALERS to note that our business is suspended on FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 1st and 2nd April, 1921, owing to stock taking.
EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES,
New Queen's Road. C8823

NOTICE.

MY wife MILDRED DOROTHY COOKE, having left my protection from the 21st instant I do not hold myself responsible for any debts incurred by her.
C. G. M. COOKE.
March, 31. R2846.

NOTICE.

THE public and all concerned are informed hereby that on account of the death of Sheth Gopalji Valji Jerajani Khambhaliawala, who was the proprietor of the firm of Gopalji Valji and Sons in Muscat, CHHOTALAL VASANJI JERAJANI is the SOLE PROPRIETOR of the above Muscat Firm, from Mah Sudi Second, Samvat 1977, i.e., 10th February, 1921.
CHHOTALAL VASANJI JERAJANI.
R2845

WANTED

WANTED.—PROFESSORS of History and Philosophy for Sarvajanik College, Surat, Pay Rs. 150—10—250 with Provident Fund, Pension, and Life Policy benifits to Permanant men. Apply stating qualifications in full to Hon. SECRETARY, Sarvajanik Education Society Surat. C8789

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. A. C. RUMBOLL, Agent of this Railway, having been granted leave preparatory to retirement, with effect from the 22nd March, 1921, Mr. C. A. Hawes has been appointed by the Board of Directors to act as Agent.
J. H. CARPENTER,
Secretary.
Victoria Terminus,
30th March, 1921. C8830

WARNING TO MERCHANTS & BROKERS

Trading with the members of the Sundry Goods Merchants Association.

1. This Association has enacted Rules and Regulations and it is ordered by the Association to put them in force from the first day of Chaitar of 1977.
2. It is informed that the Merchants who want to trade and be in contact with the members of the Association should register their names as members of it and the brokers should take away cards.
3. All the enquiries concerning the above matter will be obtained from the following address.
CHAMPSEY DOSSABHAI,
NARANDAS KESURDAS,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.
Vadgadi, Monday, 28th March, 1921. R2828

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH BIENNIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Donors and Subscribers of the Bombay Native Dispensary will be held at the office of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 31st March, 1921, at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Audited Balance Sheet and Report of the Managing Committee for the years 1919 and 1920.
2. To appoint a Member in the Managing Committee in place of Dr. Kawasji Edalji Dadachanji, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for reelection.
3. To appoint Honorary Auditors for the years 1921 and 1922.

By order of the Managing Committee,
JEHANGIR R. M. MASTER,
Secretary.
C8788

NOTICE

OFFERS are invited for well season Teakwood logs of Raja Barari range best in C. P., 3 to 5 ft. in girth and 8 to 20 ft. in length. Also scantlings of any size sawn by our sawing machines.
Apply to DIWAN of Raja Barari Estate
7803 Via Timarni, G. I. P. Ry.

MAIL, PASSENGER AND LUGGAGE SERVICES.

between

POONA PANCHGANI MAHABLESHWAR.

THE DECCAN MOTOR SERVICE, LTD., beg to announce that until further notice THE MAIL MOTOR having accommodation for only three passengers will leave Poona Station daily at 3-30 a.m. in connection with the Madras Mail. The usual Service for Passengers and luggage will leave Poona Station Daily at 7 a.m. Full particulars from:—
THE DECCAN MOTOR SERVICE, LTD.,
Poona
THE BOMBAY GARAGE, Apollo Bunder,
Bombay.
C 8790

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the erection of Buildings at Lovegrove Road for the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, Ltd., will be received at the Office of the undersigned on WEDNESDAY, the 6th April 1921
Copies of the tenders and further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.
SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY & Co.,
L.C.E., F.S.A. (Lon) L.R.I.B.A. (Lon)
Architects etc.,
Morarbhai Building,
Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 30th March, 1921. 8819

THE JAMSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT INSTITUTION.

NOTICE.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Institute will be held on FRIDAY, the 8th day of April 1921 at 6 p.m., (S.T.), in the Hall of the Institute, Hornby Road, to transact the following business:—
1. To adopt the Committee's Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year 1920.
2. To appoint six Directors, in accordance with the returns of the Voting Papers, for the current year.
3. To elect two Auditors for 1921.

And to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.
SORAB B. DADYBURJOR,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 30th March, 1921. C8827

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KHIMJI PRAGJI, late of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Sweetmeat Seller, residing at Holi Chakla Street, within the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

JOSHI KANJI KHIMJI, of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice, at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-third day of March in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.
The 23rd day of March, 1921.
Messrs. PURUSHOTTAMRAI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C 8826

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of Bai DHUNGAORI (also spelt as DHUNGOORI or DHANGOVRI or DHANGAVRI or DHUNGOWRI or DHANGAURI or DHANGAWRI) daughter of Narsijal or Narsinhlal Pranlal and wife of Madanlal Umedram Thakore of Surat Brahma Kshtriya Hindu Inhabitant, doing household work, residing at Paper Mill Lane, Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased

MADANLAL UMEDRAM THAKORE, L. M. and S., of Surat Hindu Inhabitant, a Medical Practioner, residing at Amliram Surat, the husband of the deceased abovenamed. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fifteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

N. W. PRADHAN
The 16th day of March, 1921.
Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHHODDAS & Co.
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C8824

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. SHAIKH AHMED KHATKHATE has contracted to purchase from BAI KHAIRUNISSA VALAD HAJI HYDER, the property more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written which she has in her turn contracted to purchase from the owner thereof Mr. Shaikh Haji Mahomed Shaikh Mahomed Hanif.
All persons having or claiming any estate, right title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and also to the undersigned at their office at 91-99 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale shall be completed without reference to such claim or claims (if any) as may not have been received before the expiry of the above time and the same will then be considered to have been waived.
SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece of parcel of Quit and ground rent land or ground situate lying and being at Huzria Street without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 78 7/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1278, New No. 8442, Old Survey No. 2396 and New Survey No. 3852 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 196 and Street Nos. 95-97 and which premises are bounded as follows:—on the North by the property of Mahomed Syed, on the South by the property of Miya Jan Miya, on the East by the Sweepers passage and on the West by the said Huzaria Street.
Dated this 30th day of March, 1921.
SABNIS & GOREGAOKER.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C 8828

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY THURSDAY, 31st MARCH, 1921 AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 31st day of March at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 2 Carnegy Road, Marine Lines, Fort, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture comprising sliding telescope, dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner wagons, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, rich glass, crockery and platedware, marble top tables, tiled and plain top teapoys, upholstered Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich carpets, pictures, table ornaments, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, carved furniture, iron single and double bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, chest of drawer, clothes and gown presses, reclining sofas, folding arm easy chairs, ice chests, Baba garries, sweettoned cottage piano piano sette, hat stands, aluminium utensils, electric fans, Jost's fans, Bose stoves, English safe with stand, Singer sewing machine, gramaphone, phonogram with records and skins of tigers, etc., etc.
The property of Lt.-Col. E. Forbes, Major, proceeding home.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE AT THE ORIENT HOTEL BUILDING SHOP OPPOSITE THE CRAWFORD MARKET BY J. S. MODY AND CO., ON SUNDAY, THE 3RD APRIL, AT 2-30 P.M.
The stock-in-trade of a well-known chemist's shop consisting of Patent Medicines, drugs, chemicals, perfumery, toilet requisites, provisions, Essences etc.
On MONDAY, the 4th April, at 2-30 p.m. The stock-in-trade of a well-known Tailoring Shop consisting of silk, woollen and cotton piece goods, hosiery, collars, felt hots etc.
In small lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers. Goods now on view.
J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st March, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AND PROPERTY AT KHUMBALA ROAD, SITUATED NEAR RUPPA VILLA.
Under instructions from the party concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 3rd April 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the property hereunder described:—
Particulars of the property:—
All the piece of parcel of land or ground of freehold tenure together with dwelling houses standing thereon and containing by admeasurement about 980 square yards or thereabout and bounded on the North by Sheth Naorojee N. Wadia's property on the South by Sheth Darabshah, B. Dubash's property on East by Khumbala Hill Road on West by the Petit Sanatorium.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st March 1921.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF READYMADE MILITARY CLOTHING, SULLEETAHS AND OTHER GOVERNMENT CLOTHING.
This Day, THURSDAY, the 31st inst. at 10 a.m. (S.T.), Messrs MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Surplus Textiles Sales Depot at Colaba (the premises of the old army clothing factory) by order of the Assistant Controller, Textiles Sales of the Indian Munitions Board a very great lot of Government clothing consisting of readymade military clothing, sulleetahs, materials, mosquitto netting, puttoo cloth, pugri cloth, shirts and other miscellaneous articles.
The above goods can be seen at the place of Auction.
Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

NOTICE.

The Austion Sale of the Remaining Unclaimed Goods, etc, at Wadi Bunder will be proceeded with TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st March, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THORNYCROFT MARINE MOTOR ENGINE SLIGHTLY DAMAGED IN SHIPMENT.
This Day THURSDAY the 31st March at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Alcock Ashdown Defence Works, Mazagon on account of the underwriters.
1 4-cylinder 47-53 B H P Thornycroft Marine Motor Engine slightly damaged in shipment.
A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 31st March, 1921.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF 275 CHESTS CALCUTTA TEA.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of April, 1921, at 3 p.m. at their Sales rooms.
By order of the Bank concerned a consignment of:
275 Chests Calcutta Tea.
The tea will be sold in small lots.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid within three days from the day of sale.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES), BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, by order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 31st March, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Government Stores Depot, Hajjee Bunder, Sewree, the Government Surplus Stores consisting of large lot of hardware, leather goods, tools and other surplus stores.
Full particulars of the goods can be obtained of the Controller (Sales), at his office at New Customs House, Ballard Pier or of the undersigned.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within 7 days and the goods removed within 14 days from the date of sale.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st March 1921.

DO YOU REMEMBER
OR
HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN ?
Note quickly and visit our old shop to buy Saffron, Musk, Amber, Barasa—Kapur—Myrrabolams—Momial Silajit—Kasturi, etc.
D. Shantilal Kantilal & Co.
Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY.

Dr. BATLIWALA'S MEDICINES.
AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS IN INDIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.—For all kinds of fevers Malaria, Influenza Ague, etc. Price Re. 1-8 each.
BATLIWALA'S BALAMRIT for Weak Children and thin adults. Tonic, Re. 1 each.
BATLIWALA'S (CURE-ALL) BALM—for all kinds of Pain, Strains, Headache, etc. As. 9 each.
BATLIWALA'S GENUINE QUININE—Tablets one grain each in Bottles of hundred. Re. 1-4 each.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS—for pale and anaemic people. An aphrodisiac Re. 1-8 each.
BATLIWALA'S DIARRHOEA MIXTURE—for dysentery and diarrhoea as for Cholera. Re. 1 each.
BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE Tablets two grains each. Re. 1-12.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH POWDER. As 4 each.
BATLIWALA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT for all kinds of itches, Dhobi, etc. etc. As. 6 each.
Sold everywhere in India and also by Dr. H. L. DATLIWALLA SONS & CO.,
Warli, Laboratory, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—
BATLIWALLA WARLI, BOMBAY

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY'S POPULAR RENDEZVOUS
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Tramway Terminus—Girgaum
Presents
TO-NIGHT
another Indian mythological picture
Vikrama Satva Pariksha
A sequel to our previous triumph
SHANI PRABHAV
Produced by Hindustan Film Co.
Four shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Extra Prize Matinee at 3-30 and 5-15 on Saturday, Sunday and Monday.
NEXT WEEK
a new VITAGRAPH serial
THE SILENT AVENGER
a million-dollar super-serial of
LOVE and HONOUR,
DANGER and DARING,
Featuring the popular hero of the Screen;
WILLIAM DUNCAN

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

6-30 NIGHTLY 9-45.

COLYER and HODSON

in a

MUSICAL COMEDY

POT POURRI.

"AROUND THE TOWN,

PATHE GAZETTE

PATHE PICTORIAL

THE LANGDONS

Two Charming Juveniles in Song and Dance

ALGERIAN ACROBATS

In Comedy tumbling with performing Fox Terriers,

THE EMPRESS

POETRY OF MOTION

To-day Thursday 31st March

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Marie Corelli's Masterpiece.

"HOLY ORDERS"

To-morrow Friday 1st April

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m,

"MACBETH"

TWO MORE DAYS

FOR THE

Third Week!

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS'

Present to-night and this week the

THIRD INSTALMENT

(Episodes 7, 8 and 9—6,000) feet of their popular and powerful Serial.

"The Hawk's Trail"

featuring the celebrated Screen Stars

KING BAGGOT

GRACE DARMOND

RHEA MITCHELL

The most unusual serial ever presented.

See the novel and mysterious hypnotic spell effects produced by marvellous triple-exposure.

A Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road.)

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

LAMINGTON ROAD.

TO-NIGHT! TO NIGHT!!

RUKMINI-HARAN

OR

THE TRUIMPH OF LOVE

IN 7 REEL

Owing to the repeated requests of the kind Patrons the management of the IMPERIAL CINEMA have decided to prolong the exibition of the much talked of film for a week only

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest News of the World

Next Week

A PATHE SERIAL

RUTH ROLAND

IN

RUTH OF THE ROCKIES

TIME

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Daily

MATINEES on Bank Holiday and Saturday at 5p.m. and Sunday at 3-30 and 5.15, p.m.

POPULAR PRICES

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

THE DARLING OF THE SCREEN

Mary Pickford

IN

"AMARILLY OF CLOTHESLINE ALLEY"

ONLY FOR TWO DAYS!

The unique and unparalleled Story of the Tarzan Series—the Great and Wonderful photodrama, which galvanized the audiences at the West-End Cinema for Two Consecutive Weeks

"THE RETURN OF TARZAN"

The Masterman, the king of the Lions, in Love!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present this Monumental Film on Thursday and Friday only.

A Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows to-day at: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

COMMENCING SATURDAY NEXT!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present a superb Gaumont photo-play

"THE FALL OF A SAINT"

(6 Reels—6,000 feet)

featuring the popular star

JOSEPHINE EARLE.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

presents

The Bandman Comedy Co.

LAST THREE NIGHTS!

LAST THREE NIGHTS.!!

TO-NIGHT AT 9-45

The Criterion Theatre, London great success

"LORD RICHARD IN THE PANTRY"

CYRIL MAUDE great success.

Friday 1st April at 9-45

The great success of modern times

"ROMANCE."

BY EDWARD SHELDON

THE PLAY THAT CROWDED THE LYRIC THEATRE, London, for three years.

Saturday 2nd April night

GRAND VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMME

including the world-famed sketch

"THE MONKEY'S PAW"

by W. W. JACOBS

and

"DUDS"

A Comedy Sketch By J. Oliver Twiss.

Saturday 2nd April at 5 p. m.

SPECIAL Reduced Price Matinee

The Company's recent success

"THE MIDNIGHT WEDDING"

BY Walter Howard

Author of

"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY"

Prices:—Matinee at 5 p. m. Rs. 3, 2, 1 & As. 8.

" Night at 9-45 p. m. Rs. 5, 4, 2 & 1.

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.

CINEMA PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW

at 6-30 p. m.

GRAND PICTURE IN 6 PARTS:

"THE LONG LANE'S TURNING"

An educative picture drama illustrating the disastrous consequences of a brilliant lawyer's momentary desire for drink which brought him several difficulties in his life.

PRICES AS USUAL.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

London, Saturday 29th March 1921.

Total in Sight	8277000
Egyptian Visible Supply	321000
East Indian	179000
American	4393000
Other	319000
Total Sales	—
East Indian Sales	—
Total Speculation	—
East Indian Stock	—
East Indian Forwarded	—
East Indian Imports	—
East Indian Speculation	—
East Indian Afloat	—
Total Afloat	—

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 29th March 1921

Months	To-day's prices
Mar.	8 32
Apl.	—
May	8.51
June	—
July	8.65
Aug.	8 72
Sep.	—
Oct.	8.72
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	8 84
Feb.	—

Liverpool, 29th March, 1921

Mar.	68
May	7 83
July	8 01
Oct.	8 14

CLOSING PRICES

New York, 29th March, 1921

	To-day's Prices
May	12 22
July	12 71
October	13 21

London, 29th March 1921

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 7/8	Steady
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/4	Quiet
Bar Gold	104/11	Quiet

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

March 30.

The Marwari bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach at Rs. 259 and then went down to Rs. 255 and was Rs. 257 at 3 p.m., and then finally closed for Rs. 257. The market at Colaba opened at Rs. 256 and closed at Rs. 255.

Yesterday our Colaba market for ready business showed steadier tendency with a good inquiry for high class Oomras and Bengals from exporters and local mill buyers and about 7,000 bales are reported to have been sold. Local dealers were also asking for nice, fine ready lots of Broach descriptions at about Rs. 230/35. Marwari dealers are now trying to transfer their April-May contracts to July-August at a fare premium.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p. m.)

Bombay, 30th March 1921

		Rs
Fully Good Broach	April-May	255
Fully Good Bengal	May	201
Fully Good Bengal	July-August	215
Fine Oomra's	May	224
"	July-August	237

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 30th Mar 21

Fully Good M G Bengal	May	203
" " "	July-Aug.	216
Fully Good M G Broach	May	257
Fine M. G. Oomras	May	227
" " "	July-Aug.	240

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Bombay, 30th March 1921

Description.	Super-fine	F G	Good.	Delivery.	
M.G. Bengal	—	215	200	—	185
M.G. Sind Punjab	—	215	200	—	185
M.G. Oomra No. 4	230	220	205	—	—
M.G. Central P. No. 1	270	260	245	—	—
M.G. Central P. No. 2	254	242	227	—	—
M.G. Khandeish No. 8	—	—	—	—	—

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, 30th March, 1921.

	Market Rates	
Bank Telegraphic	1/3	1/2
Bank Demand	1/4	9/16
Dm. Acceptance 3m/s	1/4	1/2
Fos. Demand	365	
American Dollars	307	
Hongkong Dollars	158	
Shanghai	226	
Japan	186	
Singapore	180	

Market:—Quiet.

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

30th March, 1921.

	per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	86	0	0
Do.	1	86	0	0
Do.	1½	86	0	0
Do.	1/2	86	0	0
Do.	1¼	86	0	0
Do.	2	86	0	0

COPPER RATES

30th March 1921

		Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	86	0	0
Do.	1/	93	3	4
Do.	1½	97	0	0
Do.	1/2	100	0	0
Do.	1½	100	0	0
Do.	2/	95	0	0

Japanese Copper Bars	6?	0	0
Peach bulk Joints	6	8	0
Copper English Bars	16	0	
Brass-Bars	67	0	0
Lead	65	0	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 29th March 1921.

Cotton	17832 Bales
Wheat	9179 Unts.
Linseed	0014 "
Rape, etc.	150 "
Gingellyseed	1252 "
Poppyseed	[illegible] "
Groundnuts	1000 "
Castorseed	8407 "
Rice	4240 "
Myrabollams	50 2 "
Cottonseed	17679 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	4633 "
Juwar	1148 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	571 "
Bajra	5002 "
Coal	3702 Tons

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations, Bazaar Rates

30th March, 1921

Bazaar Terms 6 p. m.

Ready.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	61	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	60	0	0
Wheat, Ramoni Bangla	62	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	5	0	0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	5	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	8	12	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	12	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11	4	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	70	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	70	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 60-40	65	0	0
Teelseed, Black	60	0	0
Poppyseed White	12	12	0
Groundnuts	53	0	0
Mowraseed	7	14	0
Barley	50	0	0
Castorseed	40	0	0
Vras	30	0	0
Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	9	3	6
Wheat June-July	—		
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	—		
Wheat Oct.-Nov.	—		
Linseed May	14	8	0
Linseed, Sept.	—		
Linseed Dec.	—		
Rapeseed April-May	—		
Rapeseed June-July	—		
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 Dec. Jan.	—		
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan.	—		
Teelseed Gajar 60-40 Dec. Jan.	—		
Wheat June-July	—		
Wheat Aug.-Sep.	—		
Wheat Oct. Nov.	—		
Linseed Sept.	—		
Linseed Dec	—		

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA

Bombay, 27th March, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m., 10 a. m., 2 p. m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.8?7 inches
Temperature of Air	81.? degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.4
Dew Point	74.2
Relative humidity of Air	0.784
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	[illegible]
Maximum temperature of Air	[illegible]
Minimum do. do.	[illegible]
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW.SSE.NNW. S-W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	135 miles

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 29th March, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6am, 10 a. m., 2 p. m. 4 p.m., and 10 p m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches	29,819
Temperature of Air degrees	82 2
Wet bulb Thermometer	73 9
Dew Point	70 6
Relative humidity of Air	0 682
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0-0
Maximum temperature of Air degrees	75 2
Minimum do do	80 3
General direction of Wind — From midnight	NNE,NNW WNW,NW,
Movement of Wind in 24 hours — to midnight	166 miles

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., in their weekly circular dated London, March 3, state:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is practically unchanged—£126,511,685 as compared with £126,510,485 a week ago.

The fair amount of gold that was on offer this week was taken for New York.

It is reported from New York that gold to the value of Dollars 6,100,000 has been received there from London.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for January, 1921, amounted to 46,958 ounces, as compared with 46,190 ounces for December, 1920, and 43,428 ounces for January, 1920.

CURRENCY.

It is reported that the French Mint did not strike a single piece of gold last year, but 3,000,000 two franc, nearly 20,000,000 one franc, and 8,500,000 fifty centime pieces were issued, and considerably over 100,000,000 nickel and bronze coins were struck.

Some of the American States still seem to mint a certain amount of silver. The Columbian Government has been authorised to have three million dollars in silver money and one million dollars in nickel money coined and placed in circulation. If the variety and quality of the silver coins be identical with those minted in 1918, the amount of silver required would amount to about 2,170,000 fine ounces.

SILVER.

Since we last addressed you a short lived rally ensued in the price owing to some activity in the Indian Bazaars where a rumour emanated that an import duty was about to be placed upon silver in the forthcoming budget. This week's steamer is the last due to arrive before the commencement of the fiscal year. The publication of the Indian Government proposals in yesterday's press disposed of this rumour, which possibly had arisen from the imposition of a duty upon manufactured gold and silver. However, even before this announcement appeared the heavy tone of the market reasserted itself and the price again began to droop.

Some purchases have been made for shipment to India. Bears have continued to cover and are now a much less important factor in the market. China has figured as a considerable seller. The quotation on the 25th ultimo for cash delivery—31 3/8d.—was the lowest since August 19th, 1916. On that date there was no quotation for forward delivery.

Reuter cables part of the address of the Chairman of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at the annual meeting, which is hardly favourable to the future of silver.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lakhs of rupees)	Feb. 7.	Feb. 15.	Feb. 22
NOTES IN CIRCULATION	16,336	16,382	16,414
Silver coin and bullion in India	6,314	6,340	6,372
Silver coin and bullion out of India	—	—	—
Gold coin and bullion in India	2,400	2,400	2,400
Gold coin and bullion out of India	—	—	—
Securities (British Government)	6,807	6,807	6,807
Securities (Indian Government)	835	835	835

No rupees were coined during the week ending 22nd ultimo.

The stock in Shanghai on the 26th ultimo consisted of about 46,650,000 ounces in sycee, 33,000,000 dollars, and 900 bars of silver, as compared with about 45,900,000 ounces in sycee, 32,500,000 dollars, and 900 bars of silver on the 19th ultimo.

The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 3s. the tael.

Statistics for the month of February are appended:—

SILVER. GOLD.

	Cash Delivery.	Forward Delivery.	
Highest price	37 3/4d.	34 3 8d	107s/2d
Lowest "	31 3/8d	31 3/8d	104s/7d
Average "	31 744d	33 904d	105s-11 ¾d

Quotations		Bar Silver		per oz.	Std,
February	25	31,3-8d	cash	31,5/8d,	2 mos
"	26	32	d. "	32-d,	" "
"	28	33	d "	32,1/2 d	" "
March	1st	32 1/2 d	"	32 d	" "
"	2nd	31 1/2d	"	31 d	" "
"	3rd	31,7/8 d	"	31,1/4 d	" "

Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

Feb. 25th 106s. 4d.

Feb. 26th ....

Feb. 28th 106s. 1d.

March 1st 105s. 10d.

March 2nd 105s. 8d.

March 3rd 105s. 7d.

Average 105s. 10.8d.

Average 32.041d. cash, 31.687d. 2 mos.

Average 105s. 10.8d.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are respectively 1/8d. and 3/4d. below those fixed a week ago.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 29.

The market reopened after the Easter holidays with a steady tone, but as the accumulation of orders was not heavy business was inclined to be quiet. Coal shares were in fair inquiry, but transactions were not numerous with prices generally well maintained. In the jute section, Howrahs opened firm, but without much business passing. Other stocks in this section were practically neglected. Cotton shares were firmer, Dunbar advanced to Rs. 367 closing about ten points lower. Paper shares were in less demand and inclined easier. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Barahoni 13-12, Bengal 845, Burrakur 51-8 sl, Central Kurkend 28-2, Equitable 39, Industry 15-4, Jainty Central 18, Kalapahari 15-8, New Kessurgarh 37-12, Karanpura 15-4.

Jute:—Anglo-India 301-8, Dalhousie 410, Empire 47, Fort Gloster 774, Howrah 40-4, Kankinarrah 462-8 and 463 sl, Kelvin 730 sl, Lawrence 590, New Central 500, Northbrook 56-4.

Miscellaneous:—Agra United Mills 7-4, Bank of Bengal 1910 Cum Rights, Bengal Flour 405, British India Corporation ord 10-4 and def 12-4, Burmah Finance and Mining 5-8, Central Provinces Cement 7-4, Dunbar Cotton 360, Hooghly Flour 40-4, Hatirkool Oil 8-4, Hume Pipe 11-4 sl, Indian Iron and Steel 70, Indo-Burma Tin 3-14, Kesoram Cotton 14, Madan Theatres 11-8, Nahaniet Jute Press 4-14, Pioneer Sugar 13, Reliance Fire Brick and Pottery 19-12, Titaghur Paper 320, Thornycroft (India) Ltd 6.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 55-13 and small lots were done at Rs. 56-4. War Bonds short loans at 99-12, 1925 at 99-4 and 1928 at 99 per cent.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and three-fourth pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and thirteen-sixteenth pence.

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HIGH COURT.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSION.

18 CASES IN ALL.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett.)

The second criminal sessions, presided over by the Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett, commenced its sittings on Tuesday. There were eighteen cases in all. Seven being of murder and two of grievous hurt.

Sakharam Daji, a Hindu aged 40, charged with causing grievous hurt to a woman by cutting off her nose, pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced by his Lordship to three years' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. P. B. Vatcha appeared for the Crown in this case.

The case of Ramsevak Shivnath was next taken up.

CONVICTION UNDER POST OFFICE ACT

King-Emperor vs. Ramsevak Shivnath.

The accused was charged under Section 52 of the Post Office Act, secreting and destroying postal articles in course of transmission by post.

Mr. M. V. Desai appeared for the Crown.

The accused was a postman employed in the Girgaum Post Office. On the 23rd of January the accused after having been on his round for delivering letters at Khetwady, did not return the letters and things remaining with him to a post office official as he was bound to do. Some of these letters were recovered from the place where he lived, some of them destroyed and some in a burnt condition.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty and the accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

ONE YEAR FOR ALTERING FACE OF KING'S COIN.

King-Emperor vs. Kalankhan Bagganknan.

The accused in the above case was charged with altering the appearance of King's coin and delivering the same with the knowledge that it was altered.

Mr. R. S. Pandit appeared for the Crown.

The case for the prosecution was that one Lalprashad kept a pan shop at Thakurdwar. Gulshai was his servant who attended the shop. On the 21st January, 1921, the accused came to the pan shop and asked for a pan from Gulshai. He gave him the pan and the accused tendered a coin which looked like a two-anna piece and asked Gulshai to return 7 pice. When Gulshai looked at the coin closely he found it bigger than an ordinary two-anna piece and therefore refused to accept it and returned the same to the accused. In the meantime Lalprashad came up to the shop. On things being explained to him he snatched away the coin from the hands of the accused and made him over to the police. He was taken to the police station and his person was searched in the presence of a punch. He had also a tin box with him. In the box were found one half pice and one pie which were treated with silver powder. There were also some packets of powder in the box and other accessories used in silver plating metals. Also 3 pice pieces were found on his person, one side of which had been treated with silver powder.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty and his Lordship sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

FORGERY AND CRIMINAL BREECH OF TRUST.

King-Emperor vs. Jugjeevan Popat .... Accused.

The accused in this case was charged with committing criminal breach of trust and forgery.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin appeared for the Crown.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused was a mehta in the service of one Gulam Hussein Chunawala and his nephew Fazul Hussein Sharaf Ali, doing business as stationers. His business was to collect bills and write accounts. The accused went over to Sylvester and Co., a firm with which his employers had dealings and against whom a Bill of Rs. 141-12 was outstanding. The accused collected the amount and appropriated the same. The second breach was with regard to a sum of Rs. 405 due from Venkatesh Printing Press, to his employers and the third was with regard to Rs. 354, due from Daftar Ashkara Press. The accused in the second case credited Rs. 100 to the credit of his employers and misappropriated the balance. In the third case he credited Rs. 200 to his employers in their books and appropriated the balance himself, appropriating in all Rs. 601-3.

With regard to the charge of forgery, the accused received an order-cheque from "Daftar Ashkara" Press in the name of his employers. He forged his employer's endorsement on the back and so cashed the cheque, crediting Rs. 200 to his employer's account and misappropriating the balance.

The accused in the lower Court stated in his defence that on or about the 11th or 12th of December he lost the outstandings which he had collected and so went on paying with monies as they came into his hands. His second defence was that the matter had been compromised with his employers. But the criminal breach of trust was an offence, which could not be compounded.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty on both the charges. His Lordship sentenced the accused to two years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 and in default of payment of fine to six months' further imprisonment on the first charge. And on the second charge to one year's rigorous imprisonment, the sentences to run consecutively.

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THE MULLAJI'S CASE.

EXTRACTS FROM JUDGMENT.

(Before Mr. Justice Marten.)

The Advocate-General of Bombay vs. Yusufally Ebrahimji and others.

Below is a further instalment of the extracts from his Lordship's judgment in the Mullaji's case:—

His Lordship then set out the history of the spiritual mission of the Dai and the leading tenets of Doudy Borah faith and remarked that the religious position of the Mullaji was so high that it only caused confusion and perhaps injury to over-state it as his counsel did. It was incorrect to say that the Mullaji Sahib was in effect God and for all practical purposes God and that it was sacrilege to bring the present suit. This in his Lordship's view was opposed to that leading tenet of the Mahomedan faith known to educated people all the world over, viz., "There is but one God and Mahomet is his prophet." Moreover the Mullaji Sahib did not claim the rank, but only the powers of the prophet Mahomet. The Dai's rank came below that of the Imam and the Hujjat. His powers were at least thrice delegated, viz., by God to Mahomet, by Mahomet to the Imam, and by the Imam to the Dai-ul-Mutlak. It was sufficient to say that the holder of such powers is "masum" or "kul-masum." To go further would be to expose him to the criticism of Mr. Justice Arnold in the Aga Khan case 12 B.H.C.R., p. 323: "Spiritual heads of community are not generally remarkable for the modesty with which they state their pretensions."

INADMISSIBLE CLAIMS.

Continuing his Lordship said that he had been through all the religious writings of the community which had been cited. After giving them his best consideration he was not satisfied that they fairly substantiated the claim of the Mullaji to ownership of the minds and properties of his followers, even as a matter of religious belief. Further the priests themselves would seem to draw a distinction between ownership in a worldly sense and ownership in a religious sense. From certain litigation at Surat it appeared that the attitude taken up by the 49th Dai was totally inconsistent with the claims now put forward by his son, the present Mullaji. And it should be borne in mind that the father was just as infallible as to son, and that he must still be thus regarded, so it is said. An extremely important fact was that the defendants could not produce a single instance of these extreme claims having been exercised by any Mullaji Sahib prior to the present suit. They could not even show that these claims had ever been put forth before. The defendants' own witnesses made it clear in cross-examination that the claims were at best purely theoretical.

His Lordship next referred to certain suits at Surat in the time of the 49th Dai. In one of them a Dawoodi Borah priest Abdul Tyeb actually tried to put the Dai in prison for non-payment of the decretal debt. It was, his Lordship remarked, to the credit of the then Dai that he did not even excommunicate this audacious priest. He was angry, according to his son now; but nothing was then said about sacrilege.

In the concluding stages of the trial it was said that the Mullaji need not assert these extreme claims unless he chose. But his Lordship asked, if he would not even assert them when a follower was trying to imprison him, when would he assert them? The inference which the Court drew from all the facts before it, was that those claims were the result of the stress of the present suit, and that if they ever existed before the trial, nobody regarded them seriously or as giving any legal rights. The Dawoodi Borah charity suits put in by the Advocate-General all tended to support this inference. Hitherto nobody had ever suggested that the Dai should be made a party to any such suit. And yet if this claim were true he ought to have been made a party to every such suit as being the sole person who could represent Dawoodi Borah Charity. The bare fact spoke for itself.

MULLAJI'S POWERS.

His Lordship then went into the history of the mosque and Chandabhoy's tomb, the gulla, and the properties in suit. His Lordship also referred to the evidence regarding other mosques and gullas, and remarked that its general effect was to negative the plaintiff's suggestion that certain other mosques and gullas were managed independently of the Mullaji or his Amils. Another branch of evidence was in relation to various Dawoodi Borah institutions. Speaking generally, his Lordship thought the plaintiff again failed to show that those institutions were founded and carried on independently of the Mullaji. On the other hand in some of the trust-deeds the power of appointing new trustees was vested in the surviving or continuing trustees and not in the Mullaji.

The learned Judge next dismissed the various documents that had been put in by the plaintiff. Those documents, he thought, seriously affected the defendants' case. The explanation given was that they were all a mistake and were not understood by the present Mullaji and could not have been understood by his pre-decessors. But those documents were of a most formal character and the Mullaji was claiming to be paid monies on the basis that they were correct. The onus lay heavily on the defendants to prove that the documents were not understood; but the evidence tendered, failed to discharge that inus.

Dealing with other evidence, his Lordship remarked that in his opinion the result of the evidence was that the offerings to the gulla were gifts to God and were God's property, but that they originated from vows or prayers to Chandabhoy. The hand on earth to take those monies from the gulla and to distribute them was clearly the Mullaji by himself or his agents. As to the earthly objects for the distribution of this religious fund, the weight of evidence pointed to a general confidence and belief by the donors that their gifts would be applied by the Mullaji for the usual objects of the gulla. The mosque was admittedly God's property.

Commenting upon the witnesses, his Lordship remarked that the Mullaji Sahib was the most important. In weighing his evidence one must remember the long ordeal in the witness-box, which the Court regretted he had to undergo, and also his intention that he was defending a position which had come down to him from the days of the Old Testament. But after making fair allowances, he was in his Lordship's judgment in obvious difficulties when he attempted to reconcile his present claims with the previous acts and omissions of himself and his pre-decessors.

The learned Judge next considered the question, what law ought to be applied. Speaking generally he thought the suit ought to be decided in accordance with Shiah Mahomedan law, in so far as the same applied to the Dawoodi Borah community, and was not expressly or impliedly negatived by the general law of the land. If any customary variations were proved to exist they should be given effect to. The facts of the case did not appear to fall within the precise wording of Section 112 of the Government of India Act, 1915. Therefore under clause 28 of the Supreme Court Charter of 1823, the Court had to decide the case according to "justice and right", or alternatively in accordance with the equitable jurisdiction given in clause 36 as modified by subsequent legislation. It was a matter of justice and right that Mahomedan law should be applied to questions raised in a Mahomedan community relating to a Mahomedan mosque and tomb. The Advocate-General in his opening address had submitted that broadly speaking the Mahomedan law of charities as administered in Bombay was the same as the English law of charities provided from the Mahomedan law the power a Mussalman had to create a wakf for his own family were eliminated and from English law the prohibition against gifts to superstitious uses and the Mortmain Acts. This might be accepted as a broad working proposition for the purposes of the present case. Indeed in some respects the English law was more favourable to the defendants than Mahomedan law, for English law seemed to be the more exacting law of the two in its requirements as to what constituted in law a charity. Under Mahomedan law a gift for charity might take two forms, viz., either by way of wakf, which signified an endowment, or else by way of sadoka, which signified a donation. It was quite clear that under Mahomedan law a gift might be made either directly or by means of a trust. His Lordship then exhaustively examined and discussed the English and Indian cases relating to public charities and religious institutions. Applying the general principles derived from an examination of those cases, it seemed clear that in law the mosque was devoted to charitable uses, and that the trustee or mutawali was the Mullaji for the time being. It transpired at a late stage of the case that the original instructions to the defendants' counsel were to that effect. What then, asked his Lordship, made the defendants dopt a detriment attitude at the trial and persist in the contention that if the Mullaji was in fact a trustee and so in theory accountable the Mahomedan religion was at an end? The answer may be that the trusteeship familiar to the western lawyer is misunderstood by the eastern laymen; and that any concession as regards the mosque might logically weaken the position taken up with regard to the gulla. Be that as it may, the final contention put forward was that the mosque was held upon a religious trust, but it was a trust peculiar to Dawoodi Borahs, inasmuch as the trustee was not accountable. This theory of a non-accountable trustee was based on the proposition that an infallible being cannot be accountable. This was the rock upon which the parties have split. It was admitted by a legal novelty; its justification was said to be the novel facts. Coming to first principles, his Lordship remarked that the British Government brought to its subjects general liberty and equality in the right of the law. But the liberty must not degenerate into license; and the law imposed restraints on those who misused the privileges of a free citizen. The slanderer was restrained by the law of libel, the thief by the Penal Code. But the fact that such restraints existed and applied to all citizens alike was not a slur upon the honest citizen. It was unthinkable that His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, for instance, would commit a criminal offence, but he was subject to the criminal law all the same, and this involved no slur. So too, in theory the Mullaji Sahib was amenable to the criminal and civil law of the country, though it was unthinkable that he would commit any offence. Similar principles applied to trustees. Hence, in the Court's judgment, the infallibility of any particular individual did not affect his theoretical legal position in the slightest. In short, the test of a trust was not whether the alleged trustee could ever commit a breach of trust.

(To be continued.)

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 31ST OF MARCH, 1921.

BEFORE THE HON. MR JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

TO BE MENTIONED.

T. & I. J. 8-20 Re Vassanji Madhowji.—Tyabji D. & Co., Pragji Dayal Hariram v. Bai Monghibai widow, Motichand & D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1983-19—Jam B & D., Shri Jugjiwan Anandji & Co. v. Madolal Purshottam, Ard H D & Co. Settle.

2415-19—Ard H D & Co., Doongersing Chhotalal v. P. D. Mehta & Co. firm, Payne & Co., Settle.

LONG CAUSES.

2713-19—Daphtary F. and D., Karsondas Mulji a firm v. Wadilal Purshottam a firm, N. C. Dalal & Co.

966-19—Pandia and Co., Sadashiv Mahadu Divekar v. Mansaram Bhiku Patel Manilal & Kher.

2499-19—Patel and Ezl., Uderam Premsukhdas a firm v. Bejnath Harnandrai and ors, Matubhai J and M.

2372-19—Sham. M. & H., Jamnadas Harakhji & Co. a firm v. Harnandrai Bejnath a firm, Matubhai J. & M.

2376-19 Mehta L & Co., Bhura Jairam Mistry v. Vithaldas Pranjiwandas, Madvi M R & Co.

2496-19—N. C. Dalal & Co., Mehetabchand v. Bai Samrathbai, Khanderao L & M.

2771-19—Merwanji K & Co., A. G. Tricumji & Co. a firm v. Gordhandas Dayabhai, Daphtary F. and D.

2370-19—Payne & Co., John Ormerod an Sons The Eastern Agency Ltd. v. Jivanlal Ujamsha and Co. a firm Daphtary F. and D.

2514-19—Matubhai J. and M., Bejnath Harnandrai and ors. v. Tricumdas Lalji a firm, Dikshit M. & Co.

3077-19—Pandia & Co., Bayalal Tejuprasad firm v. Birdichand Sumani.

3078-19—Metha L and Co., Mathuradas Dwarkadas a firm v. Purshottam Govindji a firm, Edgelow G. W. & Co.

3079-19—Bhai K. and G., Suzaki and Co. a firm v. V. F. Hirji and Co. a firm, Mulji & Tha.

3086-19—Jamsedji R. & D., Damodar Narsidas v. Tulsidas Narsidas a firm, Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

3090-19 Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Ratansey Karsondas a firm v. Ramjilal Ramsarup a firm, Merwanji K & Co.

3105-19—Madhowji K. & Ch. Babu Brijbihari Murlidhar a firm v. Haridas Tricumdas a firm, Motichand and D.

3112-19—Daphtary F. & D., Muzumdar Brothers a firm v. Noorbhoy Hussonally & Co. a firm, Payne & Co.

3113-19—Daphtary F. & D., Ganeshlal Sobhagmal a firm v. Chunilal Ram-Ratan a firm Tyabji D and Co.

2293-19—Kharas & Co., Shamrao Raghunath Ranti v. Karpal Hunraj & ors, Ard. H. & Co., Manilal & R. in person.

2571-19—Matu J. & M., Baijnath Harnandrai & ors v. Chandmal Berandji & ors, B. Dalal & Co.

2711-19—Dalal & Co., Chandmal Ghovedrai firm v. Cheman Jasraj a firm, Ragh N. & Co.

2317-19—Craige & Co., L. & Barraclough & Co., Ld. v. & ors v. Motilal Merzamal & anr., Edg. G & Co.

2006-19—Patell & Ez., Shivshamal Shivdayal a firm v. Cheranjilal Rapchand a firm Amin & Co.

HINDI LITERARY CONFERENCE.

A GIFT TO ENCOURAGE ORIGINAL WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 29.

At the Hindi Literary Conference in Calcutta, Mr. Gokul Chand, brother of Raja Motichand of Benares, has announced his donation of Rs. 49,000 in memory of his younger brother, to provide funds for the annual prize of Rs. 1,200 to be awarded at every annual session of the Conference for the most original work in Hindi during the year.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

March 30.

S S Linga, Grant, Karachi.
S S Koranna, Cartright, Colombo.
S S Varsova, James, Busreh.
S S Ekaterinaslav, White, Busreh.
S S Huntsgreen, Owens, Southampton.
S S Jeddah, Ward, Aden.
S S Coconada, Cooke, Bassein.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S Lena, Wren, Karachi.
S S Aungban, Taylor, Karachi.
S S Dux, Hannevey, Bangkok.
S S Nairobi, Omond, Alleppy.
S S Pournea, Beedle, Busreh etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Skuld for Bangkok.
Steamer Nairung for Red Sea Ports.
Steamer Warora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Frankly for Rangoon.
Steamer Shustar for Jeddah.
Steamer Koranna for Liverpool.
Steamer Mashobra for London.

S S Lena:—The B I S N Company's steamer Lena, 2,678 tons, Captain B J Wren, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Aungban:—The S W and Company's steamer Aungban, 3,605 tons, Captain T Taylor, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S S Dux:—The F F Campbell Company's steamer Dux, 761 tons, Captain R Hannevey, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

S S Purnea:—The B I S N Company's steamer Purnea, 2,126 tons, Captain T. S Beedle, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Linga:—The B I S N Company's steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain W E Grant, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and 771 passengers.

S S Koranna:—The W & A Graham Company's steamer Koranna, 2,267 tons, Captain H Cartright, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, with a general cargo.

S S Jeddah:—The T M Company's steamer Jeddah, 2,923 tons, Captain P H Ward, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with a general cargo and 68 passengers.

S S Coconada:—The B I S N Company's steamer Coconada, 2,162 tons, Captain G T Cooke, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein with a cargo of rice.

EXPORT

March 30.

S S Kalyan for London—5 bales goat skins David Sassoon and Co.

S S Kalyan for Philadelphia—79 cses opium E Stella and Co.

S S Scindia for Glasgow—20 cases butter J Gunsolves and Co.

S S Scindia for Marseilles—25 bales cotton Forbes F Campbell and Co., 56 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Scindia for Liverpool—40 cwt groundnut New Mahalaxmi Oil Mills Co., 14 bales wool R Samratmal, 36 bales wool Lyon Lord and Co., 1998 cwt linseed oil cake Bruel and Co., 13 bales wool David Sassoon and Co.

S S Lena for Hamburg—385 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha, 110 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Tevere for Trieste—55 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha, 224 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Tevere for Venice—200 bales cotton Kilachand Devchand.

S S Mashobra for Gent—220 bales cotton Vardhaman Bros.

S S Delagao Maru for Kobe—800 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha, 7 cwt ivory F K N Miani, 100 bales cotton Yuasa Cotton Trading, 150 bales cotton M Amersey and Co., 100 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Delagao Maru for Yakohama—1200 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Delagao Maru for Yakoachi—500 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Delagao Maru for Osaka—600 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Delagao Maru for Moji—150 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Delagao Maru for Shanghai—200 bales cotton Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORT

March 30.

S S Nairobi from Calicut Agents B I S N Co—186 bags fresh ginger, 85 cases tea, bags moist cocoanuts, 1726 bags cocoanuts, 994 bags copra, 30 bags pepper.

S S City of Bermingham from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon and Co—2641 bales cottons, 186 cases tiles, 16 casks tiles, 298 bags broken tiles, 329 cases cotton goods, 380 bales cotton goods, 18 cases woollen goods, 1085 cases soap, 50 drums lubg oil, 1039 cases brandy, 100 cases whisky, 40 cases window glass, 17 cases felt caps, 31 casks tallow, 240 drums bleaching powder, 445 cases bottles, 66 crates bottles.

S S Gazana from Calcutta Agents B I S N Co—7200 tons coal, 14 cases glassware.

S S Yassida Maru frOm Cardiff Agents Turner Morrison and Co—6425 17/20 tons coal.

S S Dux from Bangkok Agents Forbes F Campbell and Co—1544 pieces teak squares, 977 pieces teak planks, 63176 pieces teak scantling, 12972 bundles teak scantling.

SS Liverpool Maru from Delagoabay Agents B I S N Co—6345 tons coal.

IMPERIAL.

"Ruth of the Rockies," which is Ruth Roland's new Pathe Serial, is a forthcoming attraction at the Imperial Cinema, commencing the 2nd April, when the first two episodes of this photoplay serial is to be shown.

The action in Miss Roland's latest play is laid in a Western setting and revolves about exciting adventures of a girl, transplanted from Broadway, to the great western plains.

It tells the story of a girl employed in a Broadway restaurant, who accidentally becomes the possessor of a trunk, which later is discovered to contain valuable diamonds smuggled into this country.

Owing to her fearlessness and quick wit the girl is hired by a detective tracking down this gang of international smugglers and is sent to a western bom town where the action takes place. She is followed by the members of the Inner Circle gang to whom the trunk originally belonged.

The girl is likewise the possessor of a Jade Ring, which is mysteriously connected with her birth. An Unknown endeavors to force her to marry him but she refuses. Through the entire story there exists a mysterious aviator who comes to her rescue and protects her on many occasions. The solving of this double mystery forms one of a very exciting serial tale.

THE ANAVIL SAMAJ.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Secretary in course of his report states that there was only a nominal increment in the number of patrons, life members and annual members and regrets that no large donations came forth from the members of the community as gifts.

The Samaj was able to distribute scholarships of Rs. 2,500 during the year.

It appears from the report that notice of a resolution to the effect that the students studying only in the national schools or national universities are eligible for scholarships has been given. The day fixed for discussion of this resolution is June 12th.

It is underst[illegible] H. M. Ships in harbour will dress shi[illegible] rainbow fashion at 7.30 a.m. on S[illegible] April on the occasion of the [illegible] Reading and the departu[illegible]

THE WEATHER.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMABY.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Still	
		h.	m.	ft	in.
Tuesday	5th	m9	48	20	4
		10	5a	26	6

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Still	
		h	m	ft	in
Tuesday	5th	m3	41	18	7
		3	36a	18	3

Sunrise Sunset

Phases of the Moon:—

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 30th March 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and the air remains drier than usual. Day temperature is slightly higher than usual at Ambala; night temperature is slightly below normal at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded at Jhansi and Allahabad. The air is drier than usual except at Allahabad where humidity is in excess. Day temperature is either normal or slightly above the average, night temperature is lower than usual at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity remains in excess at Bikaner and in defect at other stations in Rajputana. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is lower than usual at Jacobabad Bikaner and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Bhuj, Veraval and Indore, is nearly normal at Dwarka and Rajkot and is in defect at other stations. Day temperature is slightly above normal at Bhavnagar-Para and in Gujarat and Central India West; night temperature is nearly normal over the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear except at Saugor where they are lightly clouded. The air remains drier than usual. Temperature is above normal both by day and by night.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south of the division and humidity is in defect in the north of it. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded at Belgaum and in east Hyderabad. The air is drier than usual except at Belgaum where humidity is in excess. Day temperature is higher than usual; night temperature is above normal at Nizamabad but below it at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Colombo reports 1.01in. of rain and Trivandrum a light fall. Elsewhere weather has been dry. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Madras and Malabar and in the south Konkan and east Hyderabad. Fine dry clear weather prevails over the rest of the reporting area. Day temperature is slightly higher than usual in the central parts of the reporting area.

Forecast.—No large change is likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 29th March 1921.

Weather has been dry except for local rain in Upper Assam.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, 30th MARCH 1921.

STATIONS	Temp in Shade: Maximum of Past 24 hours	Temp in Shade: Minimum of Past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 hrs	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st November to date	Rainfall: Departure from 1st November to date
[illegible]	73.7	63.6	72	—	0.00	—3.37
[illegible]	84.3	74.6	71	—	0.27	—3.42
[illegible]	86.0	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0.00	—1.48
[illegible]	88	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	2.64	—5.38
[illegible]	84.2	61.5	34	—	0.01	—3.28
[illegible]	87.8	60.0	20	—	0.11	—1.72
Lahore	82.7	60.1	26	—	2.26	—1.01
[illegible]	82	[illegible]	25	—	1.32	—1.67
Ambala	82.4	[illegible]	23	—	1.80	—0.29
Delhi	96	7[illegible]	32	—	1.22	—1.06
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	90.2	70.5	35	—	2.38	—1.02
[illegible]	104	070	41	—	2.61	—0.38
Jhansi	104	[illegible]	33	—	2.04	+0.15
Cawnpore	92	[illegible]	59	—	0	+1.00
Allahabad	97.3	[illegible]	19	—	0.28	—1.21
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	93.4	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0.22	—1.11
Karachi	92.5	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0.41	—1.13
Ajmer	96	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0.68	—0.47
Jaipur	72.0	[illegible]	76	—	0	—1.13
Kotah	90.2	[illegible]	93	—	0	—0.65
Mount Abu	83.3	73.6	98	—	0	—0.73
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	80.1	[illegible]	67	—	—	—0.44
Dwarka	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0	—0.44
Veraval	[illegible]	[illegible]	94	—	0	—0.67
Rajkot	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0	—0.34
Bhavnagar Para	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0.07	—0.37
Surat	[illegible]	[illegible]	31	—	[illegible]	—0.52
Ahmedabad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0	—0.47
Deesa	[illegible]	[illegible]	24	—	0.08	—0.56
Neemuch	[illegible]	[illegible]	16	—	0.47	—1.63
Indore	96	[illegible]	31	—	1.15	—1.37
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	100	7[illegible]	36	—	0.89	—1.04
Saugor	101	[illegible]	25	—	[illegible]	—0.80
Hoshangabad	104	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—1.82
Khandwa	104	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—1.90
Akola	104	[illegible]	20	—	[illegible]	—2.22
Amraoti	100	[illegible]	30	—	0.39	2.61
Nagpur	104	[illegible]	75	—	0.98	—0.03
Chanda	[illegible]	74	[illegible]	—	2.20	0.66
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	76	—	0	+0.95
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88	2 75	81	—	0	—1.09
Ratnagiri	88	7[illegible]	32	—	0.15	—2.04
[illegible]	101	[illegible]	24	—	0	1.09
Karwar	90.8	[illegible]	43	—	0	—2.04
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	[illegible]	[illegible]	23	[illegible]	0.12	—1.09
Ahmednagar	[illegible]	[illegible]	28	[illegible]	0	—1.36
Poona	[illegible]	[illegible]	29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sholapur	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bijapur	[illegible]	[illegible]	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgaum	[illegible]	[illegible]	34	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurangabad	[illegible]	[illegible]	70	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	93	[illegible]	65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nizamabad	90	[illegible]	73	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]						
[illegible]	98.8	77	87	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	96	4 70	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	96	2 77	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	106.3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MADRAS [illegible]						
[illegible]	106.6	76	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	90	5 73	72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	96	3 72	62	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madras	95.0	77	71	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mangalore	100	1 73	36	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cochin	89	6 66	[illegible]	—	27.81	+5.66
Trivandrum	—	86.6	—	—	66.60	+18.36
[illegible]	—	76 0	—	—	—	+26.11



Your eyes may look quite normal!

They may appear "no different"—and yet be defective. The early stages of ocular defects only show outwardly in a transient "expression," usually attributed to tiredness. But if you have headaches without definite cause, and especially if these follow close eye-work, consult your medical man. If he prescribes glasses, we can fit you elegantly and comfortably, with lenses accurate to his minutest instructions.

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in the purchase and use of [illegible]

[illegible] Bazar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telegrams—"PAPERWALA". Telephone No. 145

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Arrival of H. E. the Viceroy, Grant Road Station, in the morning.
Improvement Trust meeting, 4 p.m.
The Century Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Esplanade Road, 10-45 a.m.
Ord. and Extraordinary Genl. Meetings the Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co. Ltd., Home Street, 2.30 and 2-40 p.m respectively.
Bombay Woollen Mfg. Co., Ltd., Extraordinary Genl. Meeting, 42-48, Churchgate Street, 4 p.m.
The Western India Building and Engineering Co., Statutory Meeting, 1, Hummum Street, 4-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 1.

The s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind with outward mails expected to arriv at 10 p.m.
Earl Reading arrives in Bombay Harbour.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 2.

Landing of Earl Reading Viceroy designa of India, Apollo Bunder, 7-30 a.m.
The s.s. Kaiyan, with Homeward mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Departure of Lord Chelmsford.

SUNDAY, April 3.

Swaraj Sabha Volunteer Corps Inspection by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Esplanade Maidan, 8 a.m.

BAND PERFORMANCE.

The band of the G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. F. (India) will play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana this evening commencing at 6.15.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The mail steamer Dongolan which left Bombay on the 12th instant arrived Marseilles on Tuesday the 29th instant.

ENGLISH MAIL PER "KAISAR-I-HIND.

The P. & O. S. N. Co. states:—
The Notification regarding the landing of the mails ex the Kaiser-I-Hind as published in yesterday's issue was incorrect. The usual landing arrangements will be made.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. Tara via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 30th instant.

POONA SEVA SADAN.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught was kind enough to send Rs. 83 as his contribution to the Poona Seva Sadan Society, and His Excellency the Viceroy of India has also sent Rs. 100 to the Institution, which is His Excellency's third contribution.

SWARAJ SABHA VOLUNTEERS.

The Captain Swaraj Sabha Volunteer Corps requests the presence of the various Volunteer Corps at 8 a.m. precisely on Sunday the 3rd proximo in Civil, at the Esplanade Maidan. Mrs. Naidu has kindly consented to be there.

BOMBAY PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

In connection with the 54th anniversary of the Samaj Mr. V. G. Bhandarkar will conduct the opening service in the Mandir on Saturday the 2nd April at 5-30 p.m. On Sunday the 3rd Mr. V. K. Joag will conduct the Divine Service at 5-30 p.m.

CITY MORTALITY

The total mortality of the city on the 29th instant was 227 as compared with 117 on the corresponding day of last year and 208 in 1919. There were 11 attacks and 9 deaths from plague and 6 attacks and 5 deaths from smallpox.

VACCINATION.

The Bombay Municipality has opened 3 new Vaccination Stations at the following places from 1st April, 1921 where vaccination will be performed free of charge, between 8-30 to 10-30 a.m. (S. T).
(1) Jacob Circle, Municipal Urdu School, next to Post Office to be worked (every Wednesday). (2) Ghorapdeo Road Municipal Marathi School, to be worked (every Friday). (3) Parbhadevi Municipal Dispensary, to be worked (every Saturday).

REJOICING AT BANDRA.

There was a three days rejoicing at Bandra by the local Borah community on the grounds adjoining the Borah Musjid, in De Monte Street, on account of the success in the recent High Court case of Mullaji Sahib Sardar Syedna Tahersuffudin the public jubilation having been organized by Amilsaheb Mulla Ahmedalli, the head of the Bandra Borah Jamat. Special care was taken by the elders to see that the little ones were generously supplied with various sweets of the best Borah confectionery and there was also a grand dinner for the whole jamat.

F WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Election of 17 representatives to the Bombay City Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Sunday the 10th April 1921 in the office of the F Ward Dist. Cong. Committee, Matunga, between 4 to 9 p.m. Candidates for election should send in their nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of the F Ward D. C. Committee. Nomination papers will be received at Shet Jivaraj Nensey Matunga G. I. P. Railway, Bombay from 1st to 6th April. Those only who have joined this Committee on or before the 1st April 1921 will be entitled to stand as candidates and take part in the election.

MANDVI DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Election for sending 20 representatives to the Provincial Congress Committee will take place on Sunday the 10th April, 1921, at the Union Society's hall near Mandvi Police Station between 8 a.m. to 12 noon (S. T.).
Candidates wishing to stand for the election are requested to send in their nominations at the office of the Committee at the above address, duly proposed and seconded by the members of the Mandvi District Congress Committee.
Nominations shall be received from the 31st March to the 8th April, 1921, at the office of the Committee from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. (B. T.) and 8 p.m. to 9 p.m. (B. T.) every day.
Persons enlisted as members of the above Committee up to 31st March, 1921, only will be entitled to vote and stand as candidates for the election.

It is understood that the Calcutta Tramway Committee Report has been submitted and is under the consideration of the Government. It will be shortly published.

Dr. Sureshchandra Bhattacharji, an eminent surgeon of Calcutta, died of septecæmia on March 30th at his residence in Calcutta.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

119TH INFANTRY (3) BEAT LUSITANIAN B (0).

The display of hockey that resulted from the match was not particularly exhilarating or of a nature to revive the waning interest of a not too appreciative gallery. Neither the winners—the 119th Infantry nor the losers the Lusitanian B reached the standard of excellence expected at that stage in a hockey tournament when the process of elimination in the knock-out system has already separated the riff-raff teams from the real contestants. The score at the end of the game stood thus:—119th Infantry—3 goals and Lusitanian B nil—but the disparity in the actual score is a bit deceptive as really there was not so much of difference between the abilities of the two teams as one would be led to infer from the score of three goals to nil.

If ever a team courted disaster and asked for trouble it was done by the Lusitanian B team yesterday and they got what they asked for in full measure. Their one besetting sin was the tendency to dribble and dodge—in short play a smart game perhaps with an eye to the gallery instead of trying to put up a stout defence by slashing hits or spoiling tactics. Nero fiddled while Rome was burning and the Lusitanian defence line dodged ducked, dribbled passed and scooped with fatal persistency—did anything but strike out in their own circle and it was quite in the fitness of things an avenging Nemesis in the shape of three goals to love awaited them. The Lusitanian B team is but a poor understudy of their more experienced elders.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

Play in the first half proved of a very scrappy character. Neither team succeeded in establishing any superiority and fruitless runs along the full length of the field-bully-offs at the twenty-five yards line innocuous corners, these would about fairly describe the activities in the first moiety—during which neither side scored. But with change of ends there was also a change for the worse in the fortune of the Lusitanians. The start saw the military team attacking—and these attacks were kept up by Namdeo and Captain Orr with the result that the Infantry team drew first blood off an excellent shot from Namdeo. Five minutes afterwards the 119th forwards who had never relaxed in their attack scored a second goal again through Namdeo. The venue of operations was changed for a time but the tendency to dribble and waste golden opportunities asserted itself and the Lusitanian forward line had to retire admitting failure which was mainly due to the excellent defence set up by Lieut. Nun and Naik Cherandas. A few minutes before the close the Infantry team scored a third goal—Captain Orr being responsible for the shot.

It was, strange to say, a noticeable future of the day that a solid block of sombre garbed gentry in the galleries was exuberantly joyous when the local team was receiving its punishment—but it would perhaps be a damper to their jubilations to remark that the 119th is not likely to survive the ordeal that awaits them in the next round.

The teams were:—

119TH INFANTRY.

Goal, Jalal Khan; Full-backs, Lieut. Nun, Naik Cherandas; Half-backs, Capt Pearse, Kushal Singh, agh Ram; Forwards, Capt. Orr, Viscram, Namdeo, Krishna, Ganpat.

LUSITANIANS B.

Goal, Mascarenhas; Full-backs, J.D. Souza, C. Misquita; Half-backs, J. D'Souza Coutinho, Miranda; Forwards, M. Fernandez, Mendez, Nicholas, Gomez, Vitto.

Umpires: Mr. N. R. Bhattacharjee and another.

TODAY'S GAME.

5-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana v. Missing Links.

CHANCES OF INTER-VARSITY BOAT RACE.

FORMS OF CREWS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 12 noon, March 30.

The weather which has become cold, wet and stormy may be the decisive factor in the boat race which promises to be one of the closest in recent years. Cambridge still start favourites but the odds are fractional compared with those laid when the crews first appeared at Putney as Oxford has improved at every outing. While Cambride retain supremacy in style, Oxford has showed staying power forecasting a thrilling finish.

AMATEUR RACKETS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

BAERLEIN (HOLDER) BEATS HON. BRUCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 29.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., Mar. 30.

In the Challenge Round of the Amateur Rackets Singles Championship the Queens Club, Baerlein (holder) beat the Hon. C. N. Bruce.

HEJAZ PILGRIMS.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

We have received from the Director of Information the following, which shows that there is some justification, from the Government's point of view for the new restrictions with regard to pilgrims against which Mr. Abdullah Kour protested in his memorial to the Viceroy. The lot of pilgrims will not be improved by the absence of the Turkish garrisons from the Hejjaz, which were their sole protection of the conscienceless extortion of the Meccans who, like all inhabitants of holy places, see their yearly harvest in the pilgirmage.

In 1919, in order to ensure that pilgrims should pay their fares at pre-war rates, the Government of India agreed to pay the difference between those rates and the rates then prevailing up to Rs. 10 lakhs, and two special steamers were chartered at the last moment to meet an unexpected rush. These schemes to keep down fares and to provide additional accommodation cost Government 9 lakhs. The arrangements at the Kamaran Lazaretto were also improved and accommodation was provided for no fewer than 3000 pilgrims. A temporary pilgrim camp was opened at Perim at a cost of Rs. 25,000 to deal with such pilgrims as could not be accommodated at Kamaran.

A convenient programme of sailings was arranged with the cooperation of the authorities in Java and the Straits Settlements. Out of regard for the feelings of the pilgrims, Government relaxed the usual quarantine restrictions in the case of certain ships which would not have reached Jeddah in time if quarantine at Kamaran had been insisted upon and gave the ships special permission to proceed direct to Jeddah.

In 1920 a grant of 10 lakhs was sanctioned for the Haj Pilgrimage and an Indian General Hospital of 400 beds was sent to Jeddah with necessary staff and equipment. As there was a shortage of ships, the Government of India obtained the release of the Admiralty transport "Shuja" and placed it at the disposal of the pilgrims. Further, in order to restrict the rise in the fare for a return deck passage beyond Rs. 150, the excess between that sum and the prevailing rates was paid; and nearly Rs. 3,70,000 has already been expended on this subject while 180 pilgrims from Bokhara who were stranded in Bombay without sufficient means to proceed to Jeddah were provided with return tickets at a cost of Rs. 27,000 to the Government.

The British Agent at Jeddah was permitted to spend £500 for the relief of destitute Indian pilgrims in the Hedjaz. No fewer than 1400 destitute Indian pilgrims were repatriated at Government expense from Jeddah to Bombay during the return voyage.

The payment of difference between the current cost of fares and the cost which, in the circumstances it seemed reasonable that the pilgrims should be called upon to pay of a wholly unusual nature. But it was justifiable during these two first years after the conclusion of the war, because large numbers of intending pilgrims had been deterred by war conditions from performing the Haj; and, in view of this hardship and the excellent spirit in which the Muhammadan community had borne it, the Government was unwilling that intending pilgrims should suffer in the matter.

THE RETIRING VICEROY.

MADRAS PRESS OPINIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 30.

Commenting on the Viceroy's farewell speech, the "New India" says: "If the five years of his viceroyalty have been stormy he sees peace well in sight as he leaves his responsible task in other hands with reforms that have more than justified themselves already and none can deny to him his share in their inception and their success."

The "Madras Mail" says: "In so far as he has defined the Government's attitude towards Non-Cooperation and encouraged those who are fighting it to continue the battle he has done well, and Lord Reading will doubtless reap with thankfulness the harvest of his predecessor's endeavour in a country awakened to menace within its gates and a people prepared to fight and destroy the forces of disorder and anarchy assailing their peace and welfare."

BALLEY JUTE MILL STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 30.

About 8,000 workmen of Balley Jute Mill have struck work demanding an increase in extra allowance. They now receive on their weekly wages from six to eight annas per rupee. The mill gates are being guarded by the police. The strikers are orderly in their behaviour.

PROPOSD DEMPSEY, CARPENTIER FIGHT.

STORY PROVES A HOAX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 29.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., Mar. 30.

New York.—The newspaper story that Mr. Solly Joel is endeavouring to finance the fight between Dempsey and Carpentier proves a hoax. Mr. Jack Joel informs Reuter that the report is baseless.

LATEST PRESS ACT VICTIM.

RS. 2,000 SECURITY DEMANDED FROM "VARTMAN."

(From a Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Mar. 30.

A security of rupees two thousand has been demanded from the press printing the daily "Vartman" on account of some articles and poems. Publication has ceased at once but the paper will soon come out.

DEATH OF SETH MULCHAND DAULATRAM.

AHMEDNAGAR'S LOSS.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Mar. 29

Seth Mulchand Daulatram, a popular leader of the Ahmednagar District, leading merchant and municipal Councillor, expired on last Saturday morning. His funeral was attended by hundreds of people. Markets were closed in his honour. His untimely death cast a gloom all over the city. He was public spirited and an enterprising leader of noble instincts. The successful working of the Ahmednagar Charitable Famine Cattle Fund of 1918 and 1921 is due to him. The District has suffered a great loss in his death.

PUBLIC MEETING IN DURGAH

MUTAWALLIS THREATENED WITH DISMISSAL.

The Sub-Divisional Officer, Basim, has served orders under Section 107 C. P. C. upon three Khilafat workers, Shamsher Khan, Bhagwantrao Khapli and Abdul Rahman Sheikaji that one Kadermia has been intimidated, hartal has been got up, Kamdar *mahars* have been instigated to desert their posts, people instigated not to pay *mahar huqand*, liquor shops picketted and these persons are likely to cause a breach of the peace and requiring these persons to show cause why they should not execute under Section 144 C. P. C., a bond for Rs. 1,000 with two equal amounts of sureties.

The prosecution put up about half a dozen witnesses. The Court asked the pleader not to wear Indian shoes. The case is proceeding.

The *mutwallis* of a local shrine have been threatened with dismissal because a public meeting was held within the *dargah*. The action of the local official is quite contrary to Islamic law, which makes dismissal possible only for mismanagement. It has caused great unrest for interfering in religious shrines. Public meeting is stopped in the village and six miles surrounding for a week.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS CRIMINAL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 30.

It is reported that the Tumkur police have arrested a notorious criminal at Sira, Tumkur District, who is alleged to have committed about 64 murders. He killed his victims, robbed them, and buried them himself. His booty is said to amount to Rs. 25,000 in cash and jewels. He was wanted for many years but always evaded the police.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 30.

To-day's market has ruled quiet except for a strong demand for cotton shares, Dumbars rising to Rs. 387 and closing a few points lower. There was a little more inquiry for coal shares without much business passing. Jute shares were steady with quotations practically unaltered. In the miscellaneous section there were buyers of paper shares and British India Corporation. Indo-Burma tin was in great demand owing to a rise in prise of tin. The following were closing quotations:

Coal:—Baraboni 14; Karanpura 14/12; New Kessurgarh 37/8; North-West (contry) 38/12 prem; Patmohana 13/4; Pench consolidated (Rs. 5) paid 11/10 odd lot; Standard 7/8 xd.

Jute:—Auckland 269; Belvedere 362; Clive 200; Gourepore 823; Gondalpara 1,005 and 740 ex divd; Howrah 39/8; Kinnison 900.

Tea:—Bishnauth 7.

Miscellaneous:—Agra United Mills 7/6; Bengal Paper 99; British India Corporation 10/8 and 10/4 small lot; Britannia Engineering 8/4; Central Hydraulic Press 236 sl; Champaran Sugar 35; Dunbar Cotton 3-0; Hatirkool Oil 8/4; Howrah Amta Railway 92; Hume pipes 11; Indo-Burma tin 4; Indian Iron and Steel (new) 26, dis s.l.; Kesoram Cotton 15; Kumardhubi Engineering 17/4 sl.; Madan Theatres Ld. 11/4; Marshall Sons and Co. India Ld. 7/12; Nahapiet Jute Press 5/1; Port Shipping 21/12; Premier Oil 8/4; Titaghur Paper 317.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 55/14, small lots 55/6, war bonds short loans 100, 1925 98/8, and 1928 98/12 per cent.

Exchange.—Bank telegraphic transfer 1sh. 3 and 11/16 d. Demand Bills 1sh. 3 and 3d.

Official & Personal.

Sir George and Lady Lloyd were the guests of Sir Dinshaw and Lady Petit at Dinner at their residence, last night.

Sir Henry Dobbs left Delhi on the 28th night *en route* for Kabul which he hopes to reach on the 1st April.

It is understood that Sir William Ayling will act as Chief Justice of Madras, when Sir John Wallis takes leave at the end of the long vacation.

It is notified that recoveries of contributions to the Indian Civil Service and the Indian Military Service Family Pension Funds and the Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Funds during the month of April 1921 should be made at 1s. 3½d. the rupee. The percentage on salary admissible as Exchange Compensation Allowance during the month of April 1921 is Rs. 8-1-0 for Rs. 100. The allowance is subject to the maximum of Rs. 179-3-5.

BEHAR AND ORISSA COUNCIL.

DEBATE ON GOVT. EOXDUS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, March 30.

An important resolution accepted by the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council today was moved by Babu Satya Narayan Sinha recommending to Government that the annual exodus of Government to Ranchi should be limited to three months and that the Governor accompanied by a minimum number of officials whose services might considered essential, should proceed.

Babu Ganesh Dutta Singh moved an amendment urging that exodus to Ranchi should be completely stopped. He said the Governor and members and high officials could go to Ranchi to acquaint themselves with conditions there, and stay there some time but what they objected to was making the place a second capital and taking Government there for some months. He pointed out the necessity of Government remaining in the central place and instanced the delay of arrival of the Lieutenant-Governor from Ranchi during Shahabad riots. Further there was not much difference between the climates of Ranchi and Patna and there was no similarity between conditions in these places and those in Delhi and Simla. The Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court could remain and work in Patna during the hot months. Officers of Government could also do that.

Radha Gobind Choudhry in advocating the necessity of Government spending some months in Ranchi mentioned among others the existence for some time past of a movement in Chota Nagpur which required careful consideration of Government. That movement if properly guided would become a great factor in social and moral reform, if handled otherwise it might lead to agrarian riots and to chaos.

Mr. Lemesurer pointed out the necessity for a change for Government officials and said judges and educational officers had long vacations for their benefit. He mentioned that his Excellency had already directed that the exodus to Ranchi would take place only early in May and officers would return to Patna in July for Council session. They would again return at the end of October. That arrangement would reduce the stay at Ranchi by over two months. Further his Excellency has directed curtailment of the staff that would proceed to Ranchi. Only members of the Government, Ministers and Secretaries and the staff would proceed there.

Rai Bahadur Dwarkanath thought that with electric fans and cooling drinks it would not be unbearable in Patna. To Ministers who had been accustomed to life in Patna, all along the change might not do good. If the Governor thought that Government would not be complete without Ministers at Ranchi they (the Council) thought Government would not be complete without members of the Council there. It was a happy augury that his Excellency early in his administration had made a welcome change in the arrangement of the exodus. He wished members of the Council were also at Ranchi and not in Patna during the hot days of July. He concluded that if members of the Government thought that they could do better work at Ranchi he was not against making concession in their favour, but in the case of those who could well afford to bear the heat of Patna the concession should not be extended.

Nissur Narayan Singh and Swami Vidyananda supported the amendment. Closure was apvlied for and the amendment was negatived by 17 against 20 votes and the original motion was carried, the division showing 23 against 21. The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 30.

When the Council reassembled to-day, demand of seven lakhs twenty-five thousand under Cooperative Societies was passed without reduction. The Hon. K. V. Reddie's demand of Rs. 19,63,000 under Industries and Fisheries and Mr. Ramnaraingar's demand of Rs. 35,75,400 under Civil Works were also passed without reduction. A keen debate centred round the Hon. Srinivasa Iyengar's demand for Rs. 47,000 under Labour and Miscellaneous departments resulting in reduction.

A note of protest against the Governor's action in restoring the item of expenditure in the Budget regarding Russelkonda Saw mills grant, which was refused by the Council, signed by about sixteen members, is being circulated. The protest states that this action is not conducive to development of legislature in respect of votable items on sound constitutional lines.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 30.

Before adjourning *sine die*, there will be four sittings of the Bengal Legislative Council on the 1st, 4th 5th and 6th April. There are 47 resolutions on the agenda asking for establishment of agricultural, industrial, technological, and medical institutions. One resolution asks Government to take the best legal opinion in England with reference to interpretation of sections 52 and 72 of the Government of India Act regarding Ministers' salary, while another wants that official members must not vote in matters relating to transferred subjects. There are five resolutions on the separation of executive and judicial functions, four resolutions urge taking steps to investigate the cause of the prevalence of *kala zar*. Beri beri, dropsy and other epidemic diseases. The rest of the resolutions are in respect of purely provincial matters.

The Gujaranwala Municipality has adopted a resolution by a majority of votes to the effect that a portrait of Mr. Tilak be placed in the Town Hall the expenses to be met by Diwan Mangal Singh.

THE ART EXHIBITION.

A DISAPPOINTING SHOW.

Dr. Ananda Coomarswamy used to say, with a great deal of truth, that the pictures usually exhibited in the local art exhibitions were generally tenth-rate pictures and would not even be looked at in England. A second visit to the Bombay Art Exhibition confirms one in this view, and one's opinion is not improved by repeating the visits. A large number of the pictures exhibited are works by novices, who must be just learning the art of painting. Most of the pictures are mere daubs—their technique is so defective, their colour scheme is so crude and the figures are so execrable! It is a matter of surprise how any "Managing Committee" could have decided upon giving of the scanty space at their disposal for the benefit of these amateur painters. It is not meant for one moment that amateurs should not be encouraged, in fact the Exhibition is for their encouragement, but by not applying the weeding out process more rigorously to the pictures presented for Exhibition, the Committee have done justice neither to themselves nor to the public. An exhibition does not get famous for the quantity of paint splashed on a number of canvasses and then exhibited for the edification of the public, but for the quality of the work turned out and showed to the public with a view to educate them and spur them on further in their efforts. And, yet, how many of the pictures shown at the Town Hall are worthy of a visit? They could be counted on one's fingers! It is not the object of this criticism to discourage the Exhibition in Bombay, but what is contended is that more attention should [illegible] the selection of pictures and [illegible] mental reasons should weigh with the committee in its choice.

WOEFUL NEGLECT OF IND[illegible]

Only recently Indian art of [illegible] made itself known even to In[illegible] selves, who were ignorant that [illegible] ed such a thing as that. An average Indian's artistic education is reared on cheap English or German pictures, and crude imitations of them made in India by Indians themselves. But the efforts of Mr. Havell, Dr. Coomarswamy and others, especially of the Tagores in Calcutta, have brought Indian painting to the fore and the art is being cultivated chiefly in Calcutta and to some small extent in other presidencies. Nobody knows that any endeavour has been made in this city to encourage it, for the "art" in [illegible] taught here is anything but Ind[illegible] become the practice, therefore [illegible] the Indian side entirely at thes[illegible] with the result that an average [illegible] not know much less appreciate [illegible] painting. Since the last two or [illegible] one or two pictures have crept [illegible] show, but they have been alt[illegible] lected.

"COMMENDED!"

This year, however, Mr. M. A. Rehman Chughtai of Lahore has a dazzling array of pictures all full of imagination, originality, daring and beauty. They are remarkable pictures and dazzlingly beautiful. The colour scheme is so perfect, the figures are so beautiful and graceful that the pictures form a harmonious whole. The mastery he has over colours is marvellous, and there is a haunting beauty about the pictures which is all their own. There are about thirty of these pictures and each of them is worth studying. These ought to have been in a more prominent position than that relegated to them now. They are placed at the end of the smaller of the rooms and are likely to be neglected by visitors. Mr. Chughtai's "Marriage of Mamtaj", "The World is a Caravansara", "Passing of Shahajan", "Too Late", "The Struggles of the World", "Returning from the Durga after the Salam" are well worth a visit and a close study, for the sake of seeing the beautiful. However, only one picture of his has met with the approval of the Committee and it is only "commended", the rest being entirely neglected. Such are the ways of the world!

There is a paucity of exhibits in the department of sculpture and only one or two need a passing a mention—young Mahtre's "Bhimsen", Phadke's "Watchmaker", and one other. The rest are negligible.

"SIMPLY SHOCKING."

Amongst the water colours mention might be made of Captain Condon's "Himalayan Landscapes." Some of these are very good pictures—so are also Miss Hadenfeldt's who is well known to the Bombay public. About the pictures exhibited by Indians, the only good thing that could be said about them is that they are not very bad. Dr. Coomarswamy is fond of saying that one nation cannot live by imitating the culture of another nation, however powerful it might be. Some of the painters have made use of Indian subjects and the way they have handled them simply shocks one. There is no imagination, no beauty, and no insight displayed. They are bizarre and erude, and bring ridicule on the subject treated. Miss Burton's "Snows from Ranikhet" is another Himalayan picture well done. Mr. J. Roy has got two or three Indian style pictures, but there is nothing particularly striking about them. Mr. Haldanker has also done justice to himself in the exhibits he has shown.

OIL-COLOURS.

Coming to the oil-colours, Mr. J. P. Gangooly, who is an old exhibitor in Bombay, is at his best in "Sunshine after Shower." Mrs. E. G. Macmillan has got some good pictures under this category. Mr. Mazumdar's "Smriti"—which carries the gold medal of the Society—is the picture of a Bengali maiden, with a pitcher of water on her arms. There are a few tolerably good pictures even here, but there is nothing special about them. Mr. P. S. Batliwala's photographs are fine specimens of natural scenery and good and clever photography.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, March 31, 1921.

THE PRICE OF "REFORMS."

If any proof were needed of the futility of seeking to gain Swaraj through working from within the Councils as they have been enlarged and "reformed" under the present dyarchy, the Budget debates of the Legislative Assembly and the other Provincial Legislatures would be sufficient. In no case had those who entered the Councils under the delusion that they would be able by their flow of criticism and oratory to influence Government, any chance of attaining their object. Their impotence has been particularly noticeable in the local Council, where, after days of wearisome debate, we find a few lakhs have been saved here and there as the result of non-official criticism. The nature of the budget, however, remains essentially the same; and the enlarged powers of the Council about which we have heard so much from quarters where co-operation is the watchword, have proved quite unavailing to reduce the tendency on the part of the bureaucracy to squander public funds without concern or long thought. The Bombay budget is a deficit budget and the cry for retrenchment was heard on all sides. It came from quarters also which are more concerned with considering the "difficulties of the administration" than the pressing needs of the public.

What has been the result? Has the tendency of the administration to show an almost insensate hurry to create new posts mainly in the All-India Services been checked? Have the Government of this Presidency been taken to task for providing what is the greatest figure on the expenditure side in the budget, the colossal figure of one crore and eight lakhs for their Police, in a year when it is notorious that, with famine staring us in the face, the main resources of Government revenue will be unstable? After a good deal of pressure the Government gave some concession to the demands for better pay on the part of their lower subordinate establishments, but it becomes clear from the budget statement that they have not forgotten, while doing lip-service to the doctrine of retrenchment, to put the officers in the All-India Services comparatively in a far better position. This doctrine does not prevent them from spending more money this year on the Governor's tours, or in developing schemes of pure administrative benefit such as the division of districts for police and judicial purposes. The Ministers have been eager to show that there has been a great increase in the financial allotment for primary and secondary schools and in the grants to municipalities and local boards, but this camouflage will no longer conceal the fact that, although a few more doles may be given, the *spirit* of the administration remains the same. Unless, as the result of the non-co-operation movement, the whole system changes, the quality of our education will remain as defective as before and we do not suppose the evident anxiety in certain quarters to induce private educational establishments to accept State aid will delude the public into thinking that the Government have now become a convert to national education, nor will our municipalities and local boards be really self-governing until they become autonomous bodies from the financial point of view, instead of depending upon the State for assistance not only in times of emergency but in the daily conduct of their administration.

Dyarchy has certainly produced no change in the outlook of the Government of this Presidency, although it has given them a few more Indians to be apologists of bureaucratic policy. The old method of creating an appointment, or of initiating a policy first and then submitting such an appointment or such a policy afterwards to the Council for its formal sanction still continues. A great deal has been said about the industrial boom in India and about the advantages of making the development of industries in this Presidency a transferred subject so that an Indian has control over it. We find from the budget discussion that the Department of Industries enjoys a unique advantage; it has no unity, but trinity of control. Part of it is in charge of an Executive Councillor, another part belongs to the Education Minister and yet another comes within the jurisdiction of the Minister in charge of Forests and Excise. And Government have begun developing industries in this Presidency by interesting themselves in deep sea-fishing. They are really in earnest. They have bought a trawler costing a trifle of about twenty-nine thousand pounds and they have budgeted a recurring expenditure of more than a lakh to run the trawler. After this bold and enthusiastic procedure one cannot wonder that people who look to hand-spinning and hand-weaving for India's industrial regeneration are classed as fantastic idealists in the camp of the co-operators. They have yet to understand that development of industries ought to begin with deep sea-fishing. We do not think it necessary to give any further proof of the utter futility of the Government's new legislative machinery to bring peace and content in this unhappy land.

THE PLIGHT OF GUJERAT.

Conditions in several parts of Gujerat are fast approximating those that prevailed in the famine year of 1918-19. The reports we have been publishing from Mr. Yajnik and other correspondents who have been at pains to ascertain the facts at first hand show that while the distress from scarcity of food and water-supply for both man and beast is getting acuter day by day, the official machinery of relief at many of these places is either at standstill or moving at a woefully slow speed. It may be, as the President of the Broach District Board stated in the communication we published yesterday, that the local officials are handicapped by the present rules and regulations of the Famine Code, but men are certainly superior to the laws they make and in matters like famine relief these officials can surely exercise their discretion and sympathies in a more humane manner than most of them are reported to be doing. It is no consolation to the famine stricken or even to those who sympathise with them from a distance, that those entrusted with the administration of Famine Relief are Indians, for they are parts of the machinery which times out of number has failed to render the requisite service. Moreover, as is evident from our correspondents' reports, these local officials, who have been trained in the true bureaucratic traditions, have learnt to assume attitudes of aloofness from the people whom they are called upon the serve and thus fail to understand the latter's grievances and requirements. Mr. Dalal claims that all the officials in his district are admirably discharging their duties in the matter of relief of distress, but the reports which we are receiving from more than one source belie Mr. Dalal's statement. The extent of official callousness in the midst of admitted famine conditions is freshly illustrated in the increase of assessment by so much as three to four annas a rupee which is about to be enforced in Dhandhuka Taluka. We should like to know if the president of the Taluka Board of this place would maintain that the villages where this enhanced assessment is to be levied are in a fit condition to bear the additional burden. It seems to us to be the height of callousness to call upon villagers already in the grip of dire distress from scarcity to pay additional assessment for lands which they will not be able to cultivate for a year or two more. We hope the Member-in-Charge of the Revenue Department will institute immediate and strict enquiry with a view to ascertain the unvarnished facts about the condition of these villages. Finally, we wholeheartedly endorse the appeal of Mr. Yagnik for more funds to enable the non-official volunteer agencies to carry out their programme of relief. Funds are badly wanted for the opening of cheap grain shops and grass depots, and for the free distribution of food and cloth as well as spinning wheels to the poor. There seems to be a great demand for the spinning wheel and if the industry is properly organised, it should go a long way to mitigate the distress.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S SPEECH.

Lord Chelmsford's speech to the joint session of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly, which he prorogued, was exactly what might have been expected from him and the circumstances in which it was made. That is, it was as unreal as are the pretensions of the "representatives" of the people whom he addressed. No-one but those who are wilfully blind can pretend for a moment that the Indian legislatures "represent" the people of India in the sense in which the term is understood in civilised countries, much less that they have, during their brief career, voiced the real feelings of the people and safeguarded their interests. But it is, of course, part of the bureaucratic game to ignore the people of India and to belaud their so-called "representatives." That is the unreality of the situation in India as the bureaucrat sees or, rather, wishes others to see it. "I make bold to say," Lord Chelmsford declared, "that the tone and temper of your deliberations have been the outstanding feature of the past session. Non-officials have shown a sense of balance and responsibility in their treatment of great questions, and the Government have endeavoured to give the fullest possible effect, consistent with their own responsibility to Parliament, to the governing principle of the new constitution." The "sense of balance and responsibility," of the members in their treatment of "great" questions, was, of course, best shown during the discussions on the Punjab, the Non-Cooperation movement, the repressive measures, and the military expenditure, when the Government were enabled to "endeavour to give the fullest possible effect, consistent with their own responsibility to Parliament to the governing principles of the new constitution." "I flatter you, and you flatter me"—that seems to be the spirit "which giveth life" to the new constitution. And what of the people? They, of course, they must feel satisfied—and if they are not satisfied then it is clear that "forces of disorder and anarchy" are let loose which our latter-day antagonists of "the constitutional gospel" are bidden by their exalted mentor to combat.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Lloyd-George and M. Venizelos.

"Near East" received by last mail contains a letter by "Midstream" which throws instructive sidelight on the Mesopotamian deal. He begins with the alarming but not unexpected news that "there is reason to believe that the Government has been warned for some time military situation is developing in Mesopotamia and have been asked either to produce the troops and money to safeguard our commitments or to reduce the commitments to what the alloted garrison can safeguard." "A withdrawal" he understands, "was actually decided upon at one time; but while Mr. Churchill was ordering it to be carried out within a month, Mr. Lloyd George forgot about the decision and announced in the House of Commons that there was no intention of withdrawing." This is, of course, quite characteristic of Mr. Lloyd George. The correspondent proceeds to refer to the possibility of an attack by the Bolsheviks and the Turkish Nationalists on Great Britain's position in Persia and Mesopotamia. "It is known," he says, "that plans to this end have been made, the attack to start in the spring." The most effective way of upsetting the Bolshevist plans, according to the correspondent, would be to bring the Turkish Nationalists over to our side. That is the course which prudence as well as the the honour of Britain demands. But there is a formidable obstacle to which reference has been made in these columns and which, we are glad to see, the correspondent in the "Near East" has ventured to disclose. "The chief difficulty in the way," he says, "would seem to be some curious affinity between Mr. Lloyd George and M. Venizelos owing to which, apparently, we have to risk: (1) a set-back to British prestige in the East, (2) giving offence to the French, and (3) still further postponement of peace while the Greeks try conclusions with the Kemalists, to say nothing of having to finance the Greek campaign, and possibly come to the rescue at a later period."

Injustice to Labour.

Mr. Baptista, whose letter to the President of the Railway Board we published yesterday, is right in contending that the rule regarding the forfeiture of gratuity by railway workmen, who may have participated in a strike, should be abrogated as it is inconsistent with the right of association decreed by Article 427 of the League of Nations Covenant and accepted by the Government of India. The right to strike is an obvious corollary to the right of collective bargaining, and the attempt to penalise strikes by forfeiture of gratuity cannot, therefore, but be viewed as unfair and illegal. So long as the right of Labour to strike is not clearly recognised, so long will the organisation of Labour for self-defence, of which every social and political reformer will admit the necessity, be difficult of achievement. It may be that public opinion all over the world is only now beginning to appreciate the reasonableness of this claim of Labour, but that is no reason why India, which is seeking to come into line with the advanced countries, should lag behind in this particular respect and refuse to concede the just right which inherently belongs to Labour. Since legislation will shortly be introduced for the recognition of trade unions in this country, it is to be hoped that early occasion will be taken to abrogate the unfair rule about forfeiture of gratuity, by which the railway companies set much store in their fight with their workmen.

The Sadhakashram

A representative of "The Chronicle" happened to pay a visit, the other day, to Sadhakashram, Andheri. He was very much impressed with the standard of simplicity maintained at the Ashram. There are about 40 inmates, almost all undergraduates who have left the colleges in obedience to the national call. It was a pleasure to see *educated*, well built, young men working at the spinning wheel, the handloom and the plough. It required Mahatma Gandhi's imagination to make these potentially self-respecting Indians realise their folly in continuing in the slave factory, and apply themselves to national work. These Soldiers of Swaraj are working rather with the idea of renouncing the material world than of winning any political battle. They have no love for university degrees; no craving for rich fashionable clothing; no special appetite for luxurious and dainty dishes. They mean to work for themselves without, as far as possible, the aid of domestic servants or the machinery of the "civilized" age. Otherwise, in this twentieth century, what son of rich parents educated in the princely colleges, could think of cooking his own food, cleansing his own utensils and wearing the "convict" *khadi*? It is an ideal state of life—plain living and high thinking—based on the motto of self-help. And, the public, therefore, will not be surprised to learn that the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy, which aims at keeping Indians in dependence, has, through its efficient agency, the C. I. D., begun to [illegible] interest in this little band of [illegible] The [illegible] and its present outlook on [illegible] questions. There are few grave issues in the solution of the problem of India's future, than those which are bound up with South Africa. It is only as these issues are clearly and vitally understood, that the question of India's connexion with the British Empire [illegible] be ultimately solved.

(To be continued)

THE SOUTH AFRICAN ASIATIC COMMISSION.

A VERY GRAVE SITUATION.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

(Specially Contributed to "The Chronicle.")

It would be almost impossible to exaggerate the seriousness of the situation brought about by the findings of the South African Asiatic Commission. The members of the Commission were General Smuts' own personal selection, and with his broad imperial views, he had endeavoured to do ample justice to the Indians in his choice of representatives from the different provinces. The only exception, which the Indians took, was to the member who represented Natal. The Chairman, on the other hand, Sir John Lange, was known to be strictly impartial; and no better choice could have been made, for the Transvaal, than Mr. Hofmeyer. Mr. Duncan Baxter, also, representing the Cape Province was regarded by the Indians as a fair and reasonable choice.

Commission Boycotted by Anti-Indian Party

Indeed, so fair and reasonable was the selection, from the Indian point of view, that the South Africans' League, which is rabidly anti-Asiatic, decided at once to boycott the Commission, because they felt that it would not represent their own interests. It was only at the last moment, when they saw that no useful purpose from their own point of view would be served by a boycott, that they decided to come down from their high pedestal of aloofness and give evidence before the Commission. I have heard from those who attended the sessions, that the evidence which they gave was virulent in the extreme and served, from the Indian point of view, as a valuable remainder to the Commission of the forces of racial hate which were gathered against the Indians in the Transvaal and in Natal. In the Cape Province, it seemed to be obvious, from the very first, that no "Indian question" existed. When I come afterwards to describe the actual findings of this Commission of Enquiry, it must be borne distinctly in mind how high our expectations were.

Great Expectations.

Indeed, my own hope, when I left South Africa, after having presented my own statement, was, that we should get a fair, impartial and even a generous hearing and judgment. I could not believe, that Sir John Lange, Mr. Hofmeyer and Mr. Duncan Baxter could hesitate in accepting the Indian argument as fundamentally just and national and sound. They were all three fearless men; and they had every reason for wishing to be fair, as the Indian community was small and weak and politically defenceless. There were also very large imperial interests at stake, and the times were critical. When I came back to India, I had no hesitation in expressing the decided opinion, that, *in the Commission itself*, we had every chance of a fair hearing and a fair judgment. I know for certain, that every Indian leader held the same opinion. The only question was, whether the Indian case could be presented in such a thoroughly able manner, as to carry conviction with these trained lawyers and others who formed the Commission. And here, just at this point it would be impossible to over-estimate the value of the advocacy of Sir Benjamin Robertson and his assistants.

Sir Benjamin Robertson's Admirable Work

No one could have worked harder to present the Indian case wisely and well, than Sir Benjamin Robertson and his assistants. We can understand this, whether we turn to the South African statement, the Tanganyika Despatch, or the East African Statement. In all alike, the presentation of the Indian case is sound and good. The principles, for which Indians are now standing out, amid such bitter hardships, are never lost sight of. There is also a reasonableness about the positions stated, a temperateness combined with firmness in the language used, that might have been expected to carry conviction with the South African lawyers, who formed, as I have said, the greater portion of the Commission. I would bear personal witness, also, (for I was present on the spot) to the great care and pain, which Mr. G. L. Corbett took in helping the Indians both in Johannesburg and Durban to present their own case in a most effective manner. It would not be too much to state that, if it had not been for his untiring assistance the Indian case, as presented by the Indian leaders, would not have been so thoroughly and efficiently presented as it was.

The South African Union Parliament.

All the while, my own mind was full of one most anxious and troubling consideration. It was this. Even suppose the Asiatic Commission of Enquiry gave a favourable verdict for the Indian cause, as I fully hoped,—even then, were we likely to win? Would not the South African Union Parliament ignore the Commission's findings, and act on its own account? I had only [illegible] to fear, that this was likely [illegible] which [illegible] Africans [illegible] was still, in the main, clinging to Mr. Cecil Rhodes' well-known maxim—"The franchise for every civilised man." In the Cape, the colour question,—the race question,—was partly in abeyance. But I could feel all the while, that the centre of gravity was moving northward, to the

Continued in Column 5a

HOW THEY GOVERN IN IRELAND.

"BAD IN EVERY WAY"

IRISH REPRISALS.

NOTABLE ENGLISH CONDEMNATION.

The "Evening Standard," a Coalitionist organ, strongly condemns the policy in Ireland of reprisals which, it says, "undertaken in cold blood, care little, about confusing the innocent with the guilty, and aim more at teaching a moral lesson than a punishing the actual authors of a specific crime." They are, it declares, "bad in every way—bad for the force, bad for Ireland, and far worse for the good name of England and the Empire.

"Mr. Bonar Law (in Tuesday night's debate) revised the old tu quoque argument. The fallacy behind this kind of reasoning—whatever we do we are not so bad as the other side, which began it all—consists in presuming some sort of parity between the British Government and the Sinn Fein organisation. There is none. Whatever the British Government does amiss will be quoted to our detriment as long as history is written and read."

THE EXECUTIONS.

The "Westminster Gazette" detects "a notable change in the Government's tone about reprisals. The Opposition has for months been arguing that reprisals were rendering impossible, not only the settlement, the Government pretend to think possible, but any peaceful settlement with the Irish people at all. The only answers from the Government have been strenuous denials of the facts, and charges that their critics were helping the rebels. Now it is admitted that it is the reprisals that are helping the rebels, and, to that extent, the Opposition has won its point."

In his Tuesday night's speech, the journal remarks, Sir H. Greenwood made much play "with the realities of the Irish situation, and with the state of war that prevailed. One does not shoot prisoners of war. Technically, no doubt, the indiscriminating execution of prisoners can be defended on the ground that the warfare is guerilla warfare, and that that the Sinn Feiners do not wear uniform; but throughout modern history the ruthless application of this theory has always aroused disgusted condemnation.

"We have now just begun what promises to be a holocaust of executions. On the Government's principles, there will be no limit and no end to the horror or to the rim bitterness it will leave behind it.

"If we are to admit that there is a state of war in Ireland, let us at least have some regard for the rules and decencies of war."

ENGLAND STIRRED.

"Such speeches as those of the Prime Minister at Carnarvon and of Sir H.Greenwood on many occasions only too plainly suggest," observes the "Liverpool Post," "that it does not much matter whether reprisals take place or not. The Chief Secretary insisted upon his determination to enforce the sternest discipline. But reprisals are the gravest form of Indiscipline. What has he to say to them?

"But, whatever Sir H. Greenwood or the Government may say or do, there are signs that this country is being deeply stirred by what is being done in its name in Ireland."

A resolution was passed unanimously at a meeting of London Unitarian ministers in London urging upon the Government "the necessity of terminating the present lamentable condition of things in Ireland by putting an end to reprisals and appealing to the higher conscience of the Irish people."

PROMINENT PERSONS' OPPOSITION.

The following is a list of some of the more prominent men and women in Great Britain who have within the past few months denounced the policy of reprisals in Ireland:—

The Archbishop of Canterbury.
The Archbishop of York.
The Bishop of Winchester.
Right Rev. Dr. Gore.
Earl of Denbigh.
Lord Gladstone.
Lord Crewe.
Lord R. Cecil.
H. H. Asquith,
A. Henderson, M.P.
Comdr. Kenworthy.
Geo. Lansbury.
Gen. Sir H. Gough.
Sir John Simon.
J. H. Thomas, M.P.
J. R. Clynes, M.P.
J. L. Garvin.
Viscount Bryce.
Lord Buckmaster.
Lord French.
Lord H. Bentinck.
Brig.-Gen. Thompson.
Brig.-Gen. Lawson.
General Maurice.
Ramsey Macdonald.
F. H. Rose, M.P.
W. Adamson, M.P.
W. Tyson Wilson.
T. Myers, M.P.
Lady Rhonda.
Lady Sykes.
Mr. W. Runciman.
Mr. C. F. Masterman.
Mrs. Despard.

Over 60 distinguished University professors and literary men, including Prof. Gilbert Murray and Sir A. Quiller Cough.

"BRITISH EQUALITY."

AN AMERICAN VIEW.

Lloyd George, British premier, when asked to release the late Lord Mayor of Cork, Terence MacSweeney, replied:

If the Lord Mayor were released every hunger striker whatever his offence would have to be let off. A law which is a respector of persons is no law. If the cabinet, therefore, departed from its decision, a complete breakdown of the whole machinery of law and government in Ireland would immediately follow. Whatever the consequences it cannot take that responsibility."

The above view was endorsed by many American papers, especially those who found British gold so handy before America entered the war.

Let us dismiss all arguments as to the justification of the heroic act of Terence MacSweeney and study facts. If the law is no respector of persons, what is the reason for the following sentences being so widely different:

On December 24, 1920, Madam Constance Markievicz, member of parliament for the St. Patrick's division of Dublin, was sentenced by court-martial to two years' imprisonment with hard labor for having organized and encouraged the formation and development of the Fianna nah-Eireann—the national boy scouts of Ireland."

On December 16, 1920, Constable Duddleston, member of the Royal Irish constabulary, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labor for having attempted to ravish a young girl at Limerick City, and when she, with the aid of her mother, escaped from him, he attempted to ravish the mother."

Is there any sane person who would class the crime of Countess Markievicz as being of greater danger to the moral welfare of the community than that of Constable Huddleston? We think not. Then, why the increased sentence in the case of Countess Markievicz? Lloyd George's logic is as sound as that of Woodrow Wilson's—The "Butle Bulletin."

"ENGLAND SEEMS TO HAVE NO SOUL!"

DR. MANNIX IN SCOTLAND.

"The tragic things that are happening in Ireland," said Archbishop Mannix at Kilmarnock in mail week, "are doing even more injury to England than to Ireland, because Ireland, although she is suffering, has not lost her soul, but England seems to have no soul or any honour left."

His Grace addressed an audience of about 2,000 in the Agricultural Hall. Rev. Canon Sheeley presided, and was supported by more than 20 priests from various Ayrshire districts.

Just, said the Archbishop, as Gen. Sir John Maxwell proved to be the greatest helper of Sinn Fein in 1916, so he could promise the British Government that the execution policy in Cork, and possibly to be continued in other places in Ireland, would bring other recruits into the ranks of Sinn Fein. He could well believe that the executions would have only one effect—namely, to brace the Irish people to further sufferings, and to enrol 100 for every one that was sent to his grave. There was a spirit in Ireland since 1916 that was not easily to be extinguished. The Ireland of to-day was a different Ireland from the Ireland of 10 years ago, and if there was any doubt about the staying power of the Irish people, the things that had been done in Cork, and that might be repeated elsewhere, were the things that would put more and more mettle into the Irish people and make them absolutely invincible.

They were being told that the struggle in Ireland was with a small gang of murderers. That was not true. The struggle was with an infuriated, exasperated Irish nation—men, women, and children.

PRICE OF THEIR GENIUS.

FRENCH SAVANTS' MISERY.

The French newspapers are making terrible revelations of the poverty in which man of the greatest French savants are forced live.

Madame Curie, the inventor of radium has barely funds enough to employ a single assistant in her famous institution.

The heroic Dr. Infroit, the latest victim of X-rays, died recently in such poverty that the municipality had to pay for his funeral. The laboratories of the well known scientist Branly are falling into ruins.

The first woman doctor to practise medicine in France, Madame Madelein Bres, has just been discovered by the newspapers living in extreme poverty and completely blind at the age of 82.

A WIDOW FIRES AT FIANCE.

THEN HERSELF.

"I couldn't live without him and couldn' get along with him," Mrs. Edith Lundberg, 29, widow of Los Angles is reported to have gasped as her answer to the alleged killing of L. F. Worden, Jr., saleman, and for afterwards attempting suicide.

Mrs. Lundberg lies at the point of death at a local hospital.

The shooting occurred in front of her home after she had quarreled with Worden, her fiance, it was reported. She shot Worden twice and then turned the gun on herself. Mrs. Lundberg is a stenographer at the Hall of Records.

IRELAND UNDER THE TERROR.

BY J. L. HAMMOND.

As I walked down the street in a Hertfordshire village yesterday, little English children were whipping their tops as if there was nothing else in the world that mattered. As I walked down the streets of Cork last week, little Irish children were whipping their tops as if there was nothing else in the world that mattered. From such simple common elements of happiness has man created the hell in which South Ireland is making a fight for her life. Is it the law of some implacable God that drives us? Is it that we have learnt every art in the world except the art of living with our neighbors in freedom and peace? Or is it true of the spirit of Prussianism, as some melancholy economists used to say of poverty, that man cannot change its volume, but can only change its incidence? the City Hall below, the machine-gun above. Of justice, as Englishmen understand it, there is no semblance: of order, as Englishmen understand it, there is no semblance: General Strickland above, the Black-and-Tan busy with torch and revolver below, stand for one thing only: they stand for frightfulness. That is why I do not advise Englishmen who want to be happy to go to Cork, for it is a place where any Englishman who is not proud to be a Prussian would be thankful to be a Hottentot.

Meanwhile the public life of Cork struggles on. A few men, meeting at strange times in strange places, carry on the work of administration. Every public man is a marked man, and from time to time the police or the soldiers pounce, and another batch is swept into prison. But in Ireland, as in the old Russia, men cease to think of this danger: they think only of serving Ireland. From the brooding horror which haunts every Englishman who peeps into their life, they are free.

LIFE ON THE RUN.

Sir Hamar Greenwood, in one of his speeches, delighted the House of Commons by telling them that he had got the rebels "on the run." How many of his audience have any idea what that phrase means? It means, in a great proportion of cases, that a man knows that he is obnoxious to the Black-and-Tans, and that if he falls into their hands he will be murdered. The proceedings at military inquiries are not often published, but the newspapers gave a report of a last November in which two Black-and-Tans left barracks at night, went to a private house, shot a man dead, returned, and went to bed without saying a word to their superior officer. They were acquitted because the Court held that the man was shot attempting to escape. Thus any rank and file member of this force can enter any man's house and shoot him. I had a talk with one of the men over whom that fate hangs. He is obnoxious to the authorities because he is a Trade Union secretary, and militarist governments have no love for Trade Unions, and though he has no connection with the Volunteer movement, he is a Sinn Feiner. This man has been on the run since March of last year, when the police killed a friend and neighbour of his, and let it be known that his turn was to come. At first he alone slept away from home. But after his wife and children had been threatened in their beds three times with revolvers, they decided to desert their home. His wife sleeps in one place, his children in another, and he in a third. I happened to catch them when they had met, as they do every day, and as dusk was coming on they were preparing to separate. The strain of this life

(Continued on page 10.)

THE LATEST IRISH "CRIMINALS."

"NOT TO SPY AND INFORM."

A London Correspondent writes to an Irish paper in Dublin:—

"I am constrained to wonder whether what is sometimes called the man in the street' actually realises that—

"Whereas if Germans had ambushed our men in the late war and had been captured, it would have been contrary to the laws of war to shoot them, but that Irishmen, under similar conditions, are officially shot, if not already shot unofficially, as at Cork;

"Or that, while it does not appear to be on record that the Germans in Belgium ever threatened the Belgians with punishment if they did not actually become informers against their follow-countrymen,

"The British authorities in Ireland have made it a crime for a friend not to inform against a friend, or even for a woman not to inform against her brother, husband, or lover.

NEW CRIMES—NOT TO SPY AND INFORM.

"It is a crime for an Irishman not actually to spy and not to hasten to the authorities with the news obtained by spying. Is there, I wonder, in all the world's black history of oppression any other edict quite so meanly vindictive as that printed in your columns of Jan. 3.

"According to this a person 'whose relatives join the rebels' must give information; that all persons must make adequate arrangements to report the presence of rebels immediately'; that if a party of rebels visit a house the inhabitants must spy on their movements and hasten to the military with the intelligence; that 'an attitude of neutrality' renders any person 'liable to be tried'?"

—Sir Leo Chiozza Money, in "Westminster Gazette," Feb. 28, 1921.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE DURING SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

"During a certain period of the South African War similiar executions by the forces under Lord Roberts were carried out, but on strong representations being made to the Government—it is stated by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and the present Prime Minister—this practice was at once stopped."

WARNING TO ENGLISHMAN.

For this Cork, in which little boys whip their tops, is the most complete and violent expression to be found in Europe of that spirit. You could put it anywhere on the map of Belgium in the war. I suppose little Belgian boys whipped their tops in Brussels. In the heart of this city, designed by nature as one of her superb spectacles, lie the ruins of her principal buildings. All the world knows who burnt them. Sir Hamar Greenwood, so contemptuously a stranger to the third city of the people he governs, no longer tries to pass off the clumsy falshood that the City Hall caught fire from Patrick Street, which was much as to say that the India Office had caught fire from St. Thomas's Hospital. To-day, no prevarications can serve. Ministers take refuge in a brazen and sullen silence. The burning of Cork was a more deliberate and wilful act than the burning of the Palace of the Kings a Persepolis, but whereas Alexander had the grace to repent, no single word of contrition or apology has come from the British Government to the Irish people. And since, by one of the beneficent laws we have passed for Ireland, the ratepayers are responsible for damage done by servants of the Crown, the ratepayers of Cork are confronted with the prospect of a rate of four hundred shillings in the pound.

Above, on a crest of the hills that give Cork its splendid dignity, sits General Strickland. He could not save Cork from the torches of his servants: he cannot make a single Irishman or Irishwoman secure from the Black-and-Tans. But he sits there a Rhadamanthus, whose judgments come down to the people of Cork—such and such rebels to be executed, such and such houses to be burnt—just as the judgments of Radetsky descended on Milan sixty years ago, or the judgments of Bissing on Ghent the day before yesterday. These are —bols of British rule: the cinders of

WHY GEN. CROZIER RESIGNED.

A LABOUR M. P. INTERVIEWED.

Mr. J. J. Lawson, the Labour M.P., for Chester-le-Street, who was a member of the Labour Commission to Ireland, desired to speak in the Commons debate, in mail week on the case of the Cadets, but had no opportunity of doing so.

In conversation last evening he said to a London correspondent of a Dublin paper: "It was my intention to say that I was not so much interested in the defence of Gen. Crozier as I was in the defence of the innocent citizens of Ireland who have been repeatedly attacked in this way under Gen. Crozier's administration and by his troops. Of that there is abundant evidence now."

"As to the motives which led Gen. Crozier to take the steps he did take, it may have been that his military code had been so violated that he felt that resignation would be easier than acceding to the lowering of that code by this looting. It is well known that the grocery business which was looted was owned by a Unionist. The fact that Gen. Crozier, with his well-known record of service in Mr. Bonar Law's and Sir Edward Carson's organisation, in 1914, was broken in pursuance of this policy, shows that they are prepared to take any course in order to bring it to what they call a successful issue."

IGNORANCE OF MASS PSYCHOLOGY.

"It seems to me," continued Mr. Lawson, "that the same people would just as readily break Gen. Tudir or the Chief Secretary if either of them were to waver in the policy which they are pursuing, but the last thing that the people behind this policy know anything of is mass psychology for having never lived with the people neither history nor experience can teach them the simple fact known to all working people—that if you are generous no one will be more ready to respond to generosity than the masses, but if you settle down to a course of repression the masses will stand together, and the last thing they will do is to desert even a minority with whom it may possibly be that they do not agree.

"But," said Mr. Lawson, in conclusion, "where that repressive policy is applied to all indiscriminately there is absolutely no chance of bringing the peace and order that everyone desires."

A NEW CAUSE FOR DEPORTATION.

A "PHILISOPHICAL ANARCHIST"

Possession of a state of mind, although it may be unexpressed by deed or word, is sufficient cause for deportation from the United States, according to a recent ruling by Judge Charles H. Hough, the other judges of the United States circuit court of appeals concurring, says the "Federated Press."

The decision came in the case of Alexis Georgian, a philosophical anarchist and Tolstoyan non-resistant who is awaiting deportation from this country to Russia.

Georgian has been declared an undesirable alien by the department of labour, which has pronounced him an advocate of the overthrow of the government by means of force and violence. In the decision of the court of appeals cognizance is taken of his denial of this charge. Deportation is ordered, notwithstanding.

It is probable that the case will be carried to the United States supreme court for final adjudication. The case is seen by attorneys as a most far-reaching decision in its effect on personal freedom issued thus far.

The decision says:

"The petitioner is obviously a man of education, and by his command of language and acquaintance with affairs well able to both defend himself and to lead others.

"But mere personal abstention from violence or even from violent language does not secure immunity if the result of the gentlest and most guarded speech is to advocate or teach that which the statute condemns. The 'philisophical anarchist' is an anarchist, nevertheless."

COMMUNIST OUTBREAKS IN GERMANY.

FINISHED WITH AID OF GOVT. TROOPS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Mar. 29.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., Mar. 30.

Berlin.—The Communist outbreak which was already dying down was finished yesterday when the Government troops surrounded the big nitrogen plant at Leuni near Halle which was the Communist headquarters and forced the insurgents to surrender. A thousand prisoners were taken and a large supplies of arms and ammunition recovered.

The embers of the revolt are now being rapidly stamped out notably in Leipzig, Rhineland and "Estphalia.

A state of siege has been declared in the districts of Muenster, Arnberg and the unoccupied part of Duesseldorf. The Entente has restored arms to the police in the occupied Duesseldorf in order to repulse any Communist attack. There were fifty casualties in the fights between the police and the Reds in Essen yesterday.

DESTRUCTION OF CORK CITY.

STARTLING EVIDENCE.

HOSE PIPES CUT: FIREMAN SHOT AT.

TOTAL BILL, £ 2,071,883.

Startling evidence as to the burning of Cork was given before the Recorder in mail week, when Messrs. Cash and Co. were awarded £134,000 compensation.

Witnesses deposed to the presence of armed men in police and military uniform on the streets during the conflagrations. The Fire Brigade Superintendent declared the hose pipes were deliberately cut, and that his men complained of being fired upon. One fireman described how he was thrice shot at.

The following are approximate figures of the total of Cork's bill to date:—

Against Co. Council	£1,054,000
Cork fires and other awards ...	£1,017,883
Total ...	£2,071,883

Thos. Phelan, one of Cash's employes, who lived with 7 others in the burned premises, said he heard someone trying to get in at the Maylor St. door, and went and opened it. He saw two men, one in dark uniform, and the other in khaki. They had revolvers.

They were in a very excited state, and went upstairs. The Supt. and witness went outside and were held up against the wall for a few minutes by a person in uniform. One of the men asked for the keys of the warehouse.

Witness informed them they would not be able to get in themselves, and offered to go with them. They went to the office; one of them tried to open the desk with his rifle. The man told him to get out, as any civilian was not safe on the premises. One of them said: "I am an Auxiliary policeman myself." Approaching 12 o'clock a great explosion shook the house.

THREATENED WITH REVOLVER.

Mr. Griffin, manager of Cash's said one of the armed men threatened them with a revolver. In Oct. a bomb explosion occurred during Curfew in the front of the premises, parts of which were blown in.

Capt. Hutson, Supt., Cork Fire Brigade, stated both Grant's and the Munster Arcade were in flames before he was called to Cash's.

When Mr. Lynch, K.C., (for the Corporation) asked "Did he find some of the hose was cut?" witness replied, "Yes, 80 or 90 feet of new hose, three lengths in Patrick St. and three lengths at the P.O., were also cut.

"What, in your opinion was likely to cause these injuries to the hose—They were deliberately cut with some sharp instrument?—Oh yes."

MEN IN UNIFORM.

Did you see any forces in the streets? Yes; men in the ordinary Constabulary dress, others in a kind of military uniform, wearing trench coats.

While out that night did you hear explosion?—Plenty of them. Did you see any petrol tins when you went into these premises that night or the following morning?—I did. I got a number of them out of the different places.

"Was there a good number of Crown forces in the street?—Yes. A large number in lorries. Was there any firing in the streets —It was intermittent from 10.30 to 3 in the morning. I had various complaints from my men that they were shot at."

Did anybody appear to be in charge of these forces —I saw some officers there when I came down, about 2 o'clock.

FIREMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Fireman Hickey declared he saw 30 or 40 men coming along Patrick street towards Grant's. Two men seemed to be in charge; they were wearing Glengarry caps. The others seemed to be in civilian clothes. They all had revolvers. One or two had policemen's caps.

While playing the hose on the burning buildings in Maylor street a tall man came up to witness and asked what he was there for. His manner was very threatening. He said his brother had been killed in the ambush at Dillon's Cross that night, adding —"Someone will go down for this." He had a revolver in his right hand.

"Three men who came around Maylor St. fired right up towards witness."

TOLD THE SOLDIERS.

They did not speak to him. He saw them going into the Lee Boot Co.'s premises afterwards.

Mr. Lynch—How were these men dressed? —In policemen's uniform. Did you see any military near Lesters?—There was a party of military there. They walked towards the three men who fired towards me and had a conversation a short distance from me.

Witness went over to the soldiers, informed them about the man who spoke to him threateningly, and asked "Was it safe to be where he was?" The soldiers said it would be all right.

Similar evidence was given by Fireman Galvin and others.

THE BOMBAY BUDGET

THE PRICE OF "REFORMS."

(BY B. G. PAHALJANI.)

While the frightful deficit in the All-India Budget is mainly attributable to the gigantic military expenditure, the same cannot be said of the Provincial Budget of this Presidency. It is, therefore, necessary to carefully analyse the expenditure in the Provincial Budget to discover the causes leading to the huge deficit of between 80 to 90 lakhs, with which the Provincial Council was confronted. A Government like any other corporation or trading concern has to exist within its income or turn bankrupt. When the expenditure has the inevitable effect of reducing the balance in hand from 278.62 lakhs to about 176.5 lakhs, it is but expedient that the tendency of the expenditure towards growth should be checked at once. I am not prepared to assert that the Council did successfully combat this tendency. My own opinion is that the Government gave many opportunities to the elected Council to retrench, but the Council did not avail themselves to the full extent of the power that they undoubtedly possessed. A close study and examination of 300 pages of detailed budget estimates after its presentation during the short time at my disposal, has not been possible. But the little opportunity I had has convinced me that the expenditure is needlessly overgrown and can be curtailed with entire safety without the slightest loss of efficiency or despatch. The duplication of imperial and provincial appointments, the frequency of wholesale though unnecessary revisions and promotions at short intervals, want of due care on the part of heads of departments in recommending and creating new appointments, the increase of establishment without any serious need or "provocation" are but a few causes of the growth. It has been painfully interesting to find repeated huge lump provisions asked for revisions and additions to different cadres and establishments on which even the members of the Government-in-charge could not sufficiently enlighten the Council. The Council witnessed many such exhibitions. It is to be regretted, that considerable capital was *successfully* made out of the word "living wage," when data failed and ample use made of the "argumentum ad misericordiam,"—an appeal to the compassion of the members of the Council.

A comparative study of figures of the ensuing year and the previous years' budgets has enabled me to trace the growth of expenditure in each department. I, therefore, intend to place before you the details of the growth in each department. The intense consciousness of the necessity of retrenchment in the working of various departments was manifested by the Government in a provision in the budget of Rs. 44,000 for appointing special officers to enquire into the working of various offices, (which, however, failed owing to other circumstances) and by the Council by a vote of 39 to 23 for the appointment of a *special committee* to enquire into the possibility of reduction in the ordinary expenditure. The Council by declining to sanction Rs. 44,000 for a special office has emphatically declared that it is not only the offices, where by the adoption of a wise procedure, money can be saved, but it is in all grades of service that retrenchment is necessary. The Finance Member himself, while presenting the budget, remarked:—

"The existing condition of the provincial finances is far from satisfactory, and it is clear that retrenchment on the one hand and development of new sources of Revenue on the other will be necessary, if we are to obtain equilibrium between the two sides of our budget."

In spite of this very sensible declaration, however, little adhered to in practice, the attitude of the Government members including the Ministers throughout the voting with or without division was adverse. They combated with all their might. The attempts at the retrenchment of a budget that was framed by them. Perhaps their position in the Government as framers of the budget necessitated this attitude, manifestly inconsistent with their clear desire expressed in the Budget report.

It is my intention to deal with each department separately. For the present, I shall confine myself to the inordinate growth in the Secretariat—the office of administration of the Government. One can easily understand that the only check on the growth of expenditure in the Secretariat is the sense of due proportion and exercise of common sense of its own Heads of Departments and an effective control by his Excellency, the Governor himself. It has the most advantageous position—next to the person of the Governor: it has a rare advantage over the rest of the services of framing orders for the Accountant-General himself and being therefore superior to him:

The expenditure on the Secretariat, etc., is included in the "General Administration head" in the Budget. It deals with the expenditure (1) of his Excellency i.e. his salary, sumptuary allowance, his staff and household, his contract allowance, his tour expenses, (2) the Executive Council and his Ministers, (3) the Civil Secretariat (the whole of the permanent office machinery of the Presidency Office), the Local Fund and general establishment of the Local Fund Audit and the Commissioners of the several divisions.

The Governor's sumptuary allowance budgetted in 1917-18 at Rs. 8,000, rose to Rs. 30,000 in 1920-21 and stands at present at Rs. 34,000:—his staff and household which cost 288,000 in 1917-18 rose to 383,000 in 1920-21 and at present is budgetted to cost above 700,000 (195 p.c. increase). Is the Contract allowance, where Rs. 63,000 were sufficient up to 1919-20, 1 lakh is provided and the Travelling expenditure has increased from 64,000 to 80,000. The figures of the Civil Secretariat expenditure show a curious growth. The budget provision has grown thus:

	Rs.	Revised Budget Actuals.
1917-18	773,000	758,000
1918-19	860,000	793,000
1919-20	845,000	800,000
1920-21	1,026,000	849,000
1921-22	1,473,000	

The Local Fund Audit department which steadily stood at Rs. 124 thousands from 1917-18 rose to 131 in 1920-21 and now stood at 199 (deducting 13 not sanctioned by the Council. The office of the Commissioner in Sind which cost 144 thousands in 1917-18, rose to 157 in 1918-19, 182 in 1919-20, 231 in 1920-21, and now is budgetted for 284 out of which 28 may be deducted for amount withdrawn by the Finance Member. The cost of other divisional Commissioners has similarly risen from 241 in 1917-18 to 285 in 1921-22. The above figures indicate a steady and markedly rapid increase. The examinations of details is a far more interesting operation. Of course the sumptuary allowance of his Excellency in spite of the increase, admits of no details, though it is doubtful, if it does not admit of considerable retrenchment. The next item—the staff of his Excellency, Civil and military and their establishments, the furnishing of the Government House, the household servants, maintenance of stables, motor cars, household sundries, etc., are given in full detail. The Military Secretary and the Aides-de-Camp who were on the Imperial Budget before, are now a change on the Provincial Budget to the extent of Rs. 69,000. The establishment of the Private Secretary alone costs over Rs. 25,000, a European stenographo having been added in 1920-21 costing these Rs. 3,600 to Rs. 5,340 now. An interesting item of Rs. 8,000 postage and telegrams in place of Rs. 2,500 in 1919-20 is observable.

Under the head Military Secretary, will be found many interesting items:—An adoption of two extra aides-de-camp (all-India non-voteable service) costing Rs. 18,000 is noticeable: in addition to the usual surgeon and assistant surgeons' salaries (1,200, 480), an item of Rs. 12,600 (Rs. 1,050 per month) by way of staff allowance to the surgeons. Provision of nearly a lakh for furniture for new buildings at the Government House (happily reduced to Rs. 60,000 on objection raised, band establishment with its multitude of allowances costing over Rs. three-fourth of a lakh, another Rs. 30,000 for purchase and repairs of furniture, Rs. 8,200 for pictures alone. With Rs. 36.000 and over for the upkeep and establishment of the garden, are some of the interesting items. Many of these items are capable of being critically looked into, specially as Rs. 69,000 and Rs. 40,000 were provided for the furniture and repairs in 1919-20 and 1920-21. The various allowances though under different names to the Band establishment are capable of being misunderstood. The pictures valued at Rs. 8,200 against Rs. 1,000 for previous years are costing too much: the "staff allowance" need not be augmented: the increase in the salaries of the higher officers in the body-guard from Rs. 700 to 1,000 and Rs. 460 to Rs. 880 per month has no prima facie justification.

In the contract allowance, a non-descript lump provision of Rs. 37,000 in the previous figure of Rs. 63,000, which includes enormous sundry and domestic expenditure, is rather mysterious: a provision of Rs. 16,000 in the touring expenditure is without details.

To these two establishments, the Private Secretary and the Military Secretary is allowed a travelling allowance of over Rs 30,000, to it may be added an item of Rs. 21,500 for the travelling allowance of the Executive members of the Council alone.

The Civil Secretariat needs greater notice. Your readers are perhaps unaware that the departments of the Government that required three members of the Executive Council are now placed in the charge of seven (three Ministers and four Executive Council Members). The Revenue portfolio of the former days which included all financial work, is now separated from it and the latter placed under a separate member. Their establishments too have rapidly increased and received rapid promotion during the last two years. Rs. 1,74,000 have been again sanctioned to still add to their pay. The main Secretariat Department now are (1) Political, (2) Financial, (3) Revenue, (4) Educational, Ecclesiastical and Marine, (5) Legal, (6) Local Fund Audit and minor ones, e.g., Separate, Translators and Record Office. The new Councils had to consider the Budget, and had amongst its functions the duty of sanctioning or rejecting the creation of new appointments. But between 1919 and 1921, fresh all-India appointments have been added, appointments not subject to vote by the Council. In the Political Department, where one Chief Secretary on Rs. 3,750 was sufficient, now two on an aggregate of Rs. 5,100 are placed: a Deputy Secretary first introduced in 1919-20 as a short-time officer came to stay for ever permanently on Rs. 2,350. The bifurcation of the Revenue into two with the same work reduced the addition of two Deputy Secretaries (Rs. 2,350 and Rs. 1,950), and instead of four we have now eight, two of them Assistant Secretaries. Similarly on the Educational, etc., a Deputy Secretary and permanent Assistant Secretary were added. In the Legal, three more have been joined, one of them on special duty. Calculating the cost of all these high appointments, over Rs. 2 lakhs of annual salaries have been created for all-India appointments before the Budget was handed over to the Council.

Their establishments consisting chiefly of Superintendents and Clerks too present faster increase. The following are the figures:—

SUPERINTENDENTS AND ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.

	1918-19	1919-20
Revenue and Financial ...	68,110	74,000
Educational, etc. ...	44,739	49,710
Legal ...	23,496	33,330
	1920-21	1921-22
Revenue and Financial ...	78,000	105,852
Educational, etc. ...	62,483	81,630
Legal ...	40,300	46,000

CLERKS.

	1918-19	1919-20
Revenue and Financial ...	35,644	41,000
Educational ...	21,375	25,434
Legal ...	5,832	11,565
	1920-21	1921-22
Revenue and Financial ...	57,000	55,716
Educational ...	28,908	27,788
Legal ...	15,300	16,200

To this add Rs. 1,74,000 as further provision in the present year's Budget for further additions and revision in the above and Political Department, though the increase in all of them has been granted only last year 1920-21 to the extent of nearly 100 per cent.; to the Audit Department another Rs. 31,000 have been added to an establishment costing Rs. 1 lakh.

An examination of the establishments of the Commissions of Divisionals indicate the extraordinary increase and repetition of promotions: in Sind where two assistants sufficed before, three are now placed; the salary of the clerks which in 1918-19 stood at a little over Rs. 23,000, which in, 1919-20 rose to about Rs. 53,000, now amounts to Rs. 78,000 apart from other minor allowances; to the assistants of the Commissioners of other Division fresh allowances of a new denomination are added; they are remunerative and duty allowances of Rs. 7,200 in place of only Rs. 1,800 in 1919-20 and nil in 1918-19. Their Clerical establishment received an increase from Rs. 41 to 70 thousands last year.

The above detailed figures are indicative of the fact that before the introduction of the reforms, no pains have been spared to increase the expenditure in the Secretariat both by the creation of various all-India appointment placing them out of the pale of the influence of the Council, and by the grant of over 89 per cent. to the establishments and yet demanding more in the new Budget.

Mr. Pratt, Commissioner, Central Division, Member of the New Legislative Council, was requested by the Member-in-Charge to inform the Council of the necessity of appointing a special officer to examine the office procedure. He admitted that a great many offices are duplicates of each other. He based his advocacy for the creation of the appointment of a special on the ground that the need for scrutiny was great in view of the enormous increase in the cost of the establishment and that the Government wished to see that they got fully day's work for the amount that was being paid. He even admitted that unfortunately the heads of departments had not been able to attend to organization—for if they had been, in majority of cases, demands for increase of establishment would never have been put forward. All these admissions are a sad comment indeed on the recent repeated attempts at increase of costly establishments (which is costing administration heavily. There is a need of a strong Committee to examine the affairs. There is a need of strong and drastic instructions from the head of the Presidency to cut down unnecessary expenditure and mend matters. The Presidency cannot afford to pay ever-expanding salaries or create ever new appointments. In my next I shall trace the growth in other departments and shall then indicate how drastic retrenchments can be introduced with safety.

HARTAL ON APRIL 6 AND 13.

PUNJAB CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S ADVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 30.

According to instructions issued by Mr. Gandhi in a recent article "Young India" the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee in course of a statement to the press is advising the people to organise hartal on the 6th and the 13th of April in every town and village as universally as on the 6th of April, 1919. The Committee warns the people to avoid violence and coercion, observe fast and collect money for the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

MYSORE TANNING INDUSTRY.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, March 30.

A serious situation has been created in the Mysore tanning industry affecting several lakhs of annual State revenue, owing to heavy depression in bids for this year's bark sales, net proceeds coming to only five per cent of last year's, despite broadcast advertisements.

An Associated Press message dated Lucknow, March 30, states O. and R. Railway strikers continued to hold other employees of the railway, on Wednesday morning. They are collecting on various crossings examining all conveyances passing by and pulling out railway employees from them.

CAPTURE OF AFIUM KARAHISSAR.

GREEKS TAKE 1700 PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 29.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., Mar. 30.

Smyrna.—It is reported that the Greeks took seventeen hundred prisoners at Afium-Karahissar. The losses on both the sides were heavy.

CABLE ITEMS.

A Jerusalem message states that the Emir Abdullah accompanied by Colonel Lawrence has arrived there to confer with Mr. Churchill.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 30.

Few falls occurred in Assam, Malabar and South Burma Coast. Dibrugarh reports half an inch and Sibsagar one. Temperature has been high in the Central Provinces.

Forecast:—Extension into Bengal.

ALL-INDIA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

BIG GATHERING EFFECTED.

(From a Correspondent.)

MEERUT, Mar. 30.

Some papers have given wrong dates of the All-India Khilafat Conference. The dates are 7th, 8th and 9th of April. The names of delegates, visitors, ulamas and leaders are pouring in. Telegrams from Mian Chotani which have been published had increased the importance of the Conference. A record gathering is expected and therefore it is requested that intending visitors should send in their names and the time of arriva immediately, otherwise it will be difficult to make arrangements on the spur of th moment. The agenda has already bee published except the recognised Ulamas and Hindu leaders.

Every one will have to purchase either the delegates' or the visitors' ticket. Every delegate will be required to produce delegation certificate duly signed by th President or the Secretary of his Khilafat Committee, otherwise he will be treated as a visitor.

Maulana Fakir will be released on the 2nd April and will attend the Conference.

N. C. O. IN BELGAUM.

MORE PLEADER'S SUSPEND PRACTICE

(From a Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Mar. 23.

Messrs. Gangadharrao Deopande, Malji, Seshagirao Datar, Talgi and Kargappikar have been touring in Belgaum district addressing large assemblies on Non-Co-operation. More pleaders, namely, Messrs. Thanedar Sawanur and Datar of Belgaum Mahajan, Karagappikar, Phatak and Ankalgi of Gokak suspended practice. Gokak Taluka Congress Committee formed. Mr. Nargund of Belgaum resigned hon. magistrateship. Charaleas are being introduced every where.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS MEETS TODAY.

LEADERS ARRIVE AT BEZWADA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BEZWADA, March 30.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Principal Gidwani, Lala Girdhardal of the Punjab, Mr. Abbas Tyabji, ex-Chief Justice of Baroda, Mr. K. Nageswara Rao and Mr. Madanjit from Burma arrived this morning, to attend the All-India Congress Committee meeting tomorrow. Mr. Gandhi, Mrs. Gandhi, the Ali Brothers, Lala Lajpatrai and others are expected to-night and Pandit Motilal Nehru, this evening. The town is profusely decorated for the reception. The Municipality will present a welcome address to Mr. Gandhi to-morrow morning.

Mass meetings will be held in the mornings and evenings.

The National Education Committee will meet on the 1st.

BENGAL REFORMS.

NON-COOPERATION TO BE CONDEMNED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 30.

Among the resolutions to be placed before the Reforms Provincial Conference, which meets in Calcutta on April 9th, there is one recommending the appointment of a committee to consider the best means of formulating the policy of stringent economy in the All-India and provincial finances, having regard to efficiency and development of resources of the country. It is suggested that a prize competition might be instituted for the purpose of obtaining suggestions on the subject. Another resolution expresses the opinion that in order to lighten the burden of finances of the country, it is necessary and desirable to reduce the army expenditure, and recommends that for this purpose early steps be taken to organise and increase the number of territorial forces. A third resolution expresses strong support of the resolutions already passed by the Bengal Council, urging the necessity of readjusting financial relations between the provinces and Central Government.

Regarding Non-Cooperation a resolution is to be moved expressing the opinion that the movement is inimical to the true interests of the country and calculated to retard early attainment of full responsible Government or Swaraj, within the Empire. The resolution asks the Conference to invite all, who have true interests of the country at heart, to cooperate to bring home to people the evil effects of the movement and immense possibilities for constructive work by virtue of the Reforms.

NEW POSTAL RATES.

TO BE INTRODUCED FROM APRIL 18.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 30.

The new postal rates, as passed by the Indian Legislature, would be introduced with effect from 18th April, 1921.

ARREST OF MR. W. G. JOSHI.

KHAMGAON'S SYMPATHY.

(From a Correspondent.)

KHAMGAON, Mar.

Khamgaon public meeting severely condemned the Government for arresting Mr. Wamanrao J... of Amraoti and expressed heartfe... pathy towards the members of his... Extraordinary enthusiasm prevails. Com... plete hartal is observed.

EX-EMPEROR KARL IN HUNGARY

ATTEMPT TO RESTORE MONARCHY.

SENSATION IN POLITICAL CIRCLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Mar. 31.

The greatest astonishment has been caused by the sudden arrival of the ex-Austrian Emperor Karl in Hungary, of which it is rumoured he intends to assume Crown. Well-informed circles in Paris and Rome are inclined to discredit the reports, but details are given both from Vienna and Budapest showing that ex-Emperor Karl who was in disguise reached the Austro-Hungarian Frontier on Saturday. The Hungarian Premier, Seleki, was summoned and he urged the ex-Emperor "Not to carry out his intentions". Ex-Emperor Karl—However, proceeded to Budapest and saw the Regent, Horthy, who advised him to return to Switzerland. Ex-Emperor Karl declined and is at present staying at Steinamanger.

QUESTION OF DISARMAMENT.

NO STEPS BEING TAKEN BY U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 29.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., Mar. 30.

With reference to the reports from New York it is authoritatively stated in London that nothing is known with regard to the alleged steps on the part of the United States to approach the British Government informally on the question of disarmament.

ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

CHANCES OF RENEWAL OF ALLIANCE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 12 noon, March 30.

Reuter learns that the reports regarding the development of the Anglo-Japanese alliance treaty are quite baseless. The question has not yet been formally raised between Britain and Japan. The statement that a new draft treaty with certain modifications has been drawn up, is pure fiction. Japan as well as Britain realises the necessary for certain modifications in view of the requirements of the League of Nations but the main fact is that the Dominions have the fullest right to be considered and it is perfectly well known that nothing whatever will be done until the meeting of the Imperial Conference in June.

NEW WIRELESS STATION AT SHANGHAI.

TO TRAVERSE PACIFIC WITHOUT RELAY STATIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 29.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., Mar. 30.

A Washington message states that the Department of Commerce announces that work will shortly be commenced in connection with the erection of a wireless station at Shanghai under an agreement between the Chinese Government and the American Federal Telegraph Company. It is anticipated that the work will be completed in eighteen months and will enable direct wireless to traverse the Pacific without relay stations. It is also proposed to establish stations at Peking, Harbin and Canton.

BARBED WIRE ALONG N. W. FRONTIER.

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN" ON THE PROPOSAL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 12 noon, March 30.

Discussing the proposal to erect a barrier of barbed-wire along the northwest front or of India the "Manchester Guardian" says there is nothing impossible about the mechanical side of the proposal. After its experience in the Flanders, the British Army is quite equal, given time and material, to building barbed-wire entanglements right round the land frontiers of India if next be. If the wire wall with modern alarm appliances, says the paper, would [illegible] the northwest province, it would be [illegible] erecting time.

BUDGET.

TRAGEDY IN DUBLIN.

CASTLE OFFICIAL SHOT DEAD!

ASSAILANTS ESCAPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 29.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., Mar. 30.

Four armed men shot at and killed a Dublin Castle official, Captain Cecil Lees, outside his hotel in Dublin at ten o'clock this morning. Captain Lees was formerly in the Chinese labour Corps and was the son of a former British Consul in France. Five shots were fired just when he was leaving for the castle and he was killed instantaneously. The assassins escaps up a side street.

ATTACK ON BRITISH TROOPS IN SILESIA.

NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 29.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., Mar. 30.

With regard to the attack on the British troops in Silesia, Reuter understands that the facts are that a band of the Poles on March 25th bombed a lorry-load of British troops. There were no serious casualties. The attack has no political significance and is merely due to the unreasonable anti-foreign feeling amongst the Poles owing to their disappointment with the result of the plebiscite.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE IN SILESIA

INTER-ALLIED COMMISSION'S CAR WRECKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 29.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., Mar. 30.

Paris.—A message from Oppeln reports another outrage in Silesia. A motorcar belonging to the Inter-Allied Commission, smashed into a wire stretched across the road and was wrecked against a tree. The French officials were injured. The Commissioners continue to receive threatening letters.

NEW LORD LIEUTENANT OF PEEBLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 29.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Mar. 31.

Lord Carmichael has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Peebles in succession to Lord Glenconner.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S FAILURE.

"RESPONSIBLE FOR PRESENT TEMPER OF COUNTRY."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 30.

Writing on the departing Viceroy, the "Pioneer" says:—The results of Lord Chelmsford's tenure of Viceroyalty will be best in truer perspective in the years to come. Whatever may ensue, he will leave India with goodwill and good wishes of all, who realise the terrible anxieties and strenuous labour, which his work here involved. To the tasks which lay before him he brought an unswerving devotion to duty, broad and generous mind and determination to follow to the end the course he believed to be right. "When there is blame," said one who worked in close association with Lord Chelmsford, "the Viceroy takes it to himself when there is praise he passes it on to others." This fine tribute affords an insight into the character of the statesman to whom it was paid.

The "Leader" writes:—Lord Chelmsford must admit, in spite of his best efforts, he has failed and as the head of the Indian Government he is very largely responsible for the present temper of the country. There would probably have been no necessity for Lord Reading to come out to this country if Lord Chelmsford's Government had not committed serious blunders in the past and created very difficult problems, which require the highest statesmanship for their solution.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S DEPARTURE FROM DELHI.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 29.

The Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford made their farewell departure from Delhi at 6-30 this evening, the farewell was public [illegible]

Correspondence

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of his Correspondents.
The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.
Letters should be written on one side only.

EXIT LORD CHELMSFORD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—India will heave a sigh of relief on the departure of Lord Chelmsford. It would have been much better, both for Lord Chelmsford and India, if His Excellency had resigned and left India earlier, taking into consideration his great unpopularity from one end of India to the other. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the veteran leader and Mr. K. Natrajan, the impartial and veteran publicist, both of the Moderate or Liberal partymen, *all honour to them*, have given their impartial opinion by rightly condemning in no uncertain terms, the weak part played by H. E. Lord Chelmsford in the matter of the Punjab outrages, and they had openly advocated His Excellency's recall. India has suffered most during His Excellency's Viceroyalty chiefly from the time of the enactment of the Rowlatt Act, the people having lost all confidence and faith in the Indian Government, and His Excellency's administartion proved a *dismal failure*, and the dict of history will be the same.—It is as clear as day light and patent to every one that Lord Hardinge had left India, *in the [illegible] of war*, leaving the Indian people in a happy, contented and buoyant state and [illegible] drawn towards England, while his successor Lord Chelmsford is leaving India [illegible] *the war is at* [illegible] Indian people, in a state [illegible] and unhappi[illegible] and desperation. [illegible] tary. It was [illegible] Government who [illegible] a way as I [illegible] movement by [illegible] of the [illegible] the Council, [illegible] people, by [illegible] with their [illegible] by passing [illegible] the teeth of [illegible] vocal voice of [illegible] his followers [illegible] on; followed suit, [illegible] love with their [illegible]; there can be no [illegible] majority of the people have [illegible] to Mr. Gandhi's camp or have sympathy with his movement through sheer despair and desperation, as the people have lost faith completely in the Indian Government and in the British justice. In any other civilised country the Viceroy and his Executive Councillors would have been called to account for the Punjab outrages, and the O'Dwyer, Dyers and others would have been impeached and tried and given condign punishment as they deserved and still deserve. There is no question of vindictiveness involved in the demand made by the Indian people, asking for bare justice in the matter of the Punjab outrages, and the people's burning grievances in this matter should be adequately redressed. The people can forget the Punjab outrages which, in the words and opinion of the great English thinker and writer Mr. H. G. Wells, *have given a moral shock to the world*, but the people can hardly forget the unsympathetic attitude adopted at the outset by Lord Chelmsford's Government, and the [illegible] part played by the Anglo-Indian community and the Anglo-Indian Press [illegible] belittling Indian lives, and I can say with great sorrow that they thereby set the [illegible] race hatred rolling, and it was [illegible] to notice the Anglo Indian [illegible] taking up the cry of "forgive and forget" by cooly asking and advising the Indian people to forgive and forget the Punjab wrongs without a word of regret or retraction for the sorry part played by them.

Would to God that wiser counsels may prevail with the British Ministers to revise the Turkish treaty to the complete satisfaction of our Mahomedan brothers and in consonance with the pledge given by the Premier, and that our Viceroy designate, Lord Reading, may succeed in restoring the lost confidence of the people in the Indian Government and in British justice, by removing and redressing the burning wrongs of the people and by governing the country in the interest of the children of the soil and without any invidious distinction. Amen.—Yours, etc.

G. S. BHARUCHA.

[illegible]bay, March 29.

A QUERY.

[illegible] of "The Chronicle."

[illegible] very much thankful to [illegible], who will give me [illegible] Marie Corelli. [illegible] published of the [illegible] as a criticism [illegible] any, will any [illegible] me know where [illegible]

[illegible] TAIYAB.

SASSOON UNITED MILLS LABOUR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the annual general meeting of the above mills held on Saturday the 19th instant it was resolved after setting aside a fat sum of rupees seven lakhs and odd for the agents commission and a sum of Rs. 20,000 for the Lady Lloyd's Children welfare fund, to carry forward the sum of rupees twenty-one lakhs to the next year's account. Before the report was adopted I asked the president of the meeting as to whether any sum was set apart for welfare work of the workers i.e. building chawls establishing technical schools for their children opening maternity homes and recreation grounds starting temperance, cooperative credit and other societies amongst them when the president admitted that as for no such amount was set apart for labour. I further questioned the President as to whether any conscious effort was made by the agents and directors to ameleorate the condition of labour and the lot of the workmen when the President informed me that beyond helping the Social Service League to some extent no such attempt was made by them for their poor workmen. I, therefore, moved an amendment that a sum of rupees two lakhs be set aside out of the said sum of Rs. twenty-one lakhs for the said welfare work. The minority including several enthusiastic Parsi and Hindu share-holders voted in favour of the amendment but the solid majority of the agents and their satellites voted against the amendment which was accordingly lost. It is, however, noteworthy that at the time when the mills have made a huge profits of nearly a crore of rupees out of the sweat of labour the Directors have chosen not to set apart such a modest sum of two lakhs. How can you expect, Mr. Editor, these capitalists with all their so-called sympathy for Labour and their dread of the so-called agitator to do anything for Labour when the mills would not earn large profits in lean years. It is a sad commentary on the genuine sympathy of the agents and Directors, that they could set apart a sum of Rs. 20,000 for Lady Lloyd Children Welfare Fund but could not set apart any sum for their own labour. I do not object to the said amount nay more, I would not have objected even if a larger sum was given but charity begins at home. There are constant complaints from the employers about the irregularity and inefficiency of labour but how can you expect labour to be efficient until it is well housed well fed, well clothed well cared and until the conditions of work are made amenable.

If the employees do not wish labour to be migratory they should take early steps to make their conditions of living attracting by providing for healthy houses and opening Technical Schools for their children and a providing for the recreation and pleasure grounds. Maternity homes and taking a living interest in their welfare by starting temperance and cooperative credit societies and stores etc.

If they want constant supply of efficient workmen they should provide facilities for training for the workmen and their children. This is the time for them to do and I appeal to all employers of labour to take early steps in that direction and to regard their welfare as their own and look upon them as their children as in the good old days, and strive to uplift them.—Yours, etc.

F. J. GINWALA.

ANTI-DRINK CRUSADE IN AHMEDABAD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to accord me space in the columns of your influential journal for making an appeal to Mahatmaji anent, the above campaign recently inaugurated by him. It goes without saying that of the numerous activities into which Mahatmaji has plunged himself for the attainment of Swaraj, none appeals more forcibly and deserves greater support and coopration every rightly thinking person than this laudable movement. It will be admitted on all hands that the campaign is inaugurated not a day too soon for who can [illegible] his eyes to the grim fact that the continued use of alchoholic drinks vitally impairs [illegible] mind and body, gives rise to undue [illegible] and excitement, induces insanity, [illegible] avenues to vice and otherwise [illegible] unfortunate victims untold mi[illegible] appalling nature which are [illegible] require detailed enumeration [illegible] therefore a healthy sign [illegible] witness the band of [illegible] disciples of Mahatmaji [illegible] interestedly preaching [illegible] horrors of drink and [illegible] to them the [illegible] saving effected by [illegible] vantage be utilised [illegible] was all tending [illegible] That the efforts [illegible] proved abortive [illegible] the rapidly [illegible] discomfiture [illegible] themselves in [illegible] the high [illegible] and [illegible] auction in spite of the warning [illegible] sounded by Mahatmaji asking them to [illegible] and all from bidding for the [illegible]. But however well-meaning and conscientious these efforts may be [illegible] constrained to observe without the slightest [illegible] disparagement that the methods resorted to in some cases are not what they should be. The propagandists carried away by zeal and enthusiasm have recourse to undue force and coercion in cases where confirmed veterans of drink are not amenable to their persuasive advice. Is it not an unfortunate circumstance that such coercise attitude robs the movement of its true significance and may lead to serious rupture and disorder if persisted in. I therefore appeal to Mahatmaji to advise the zealous workers to eliminate all undue force and coercion for the speedy consummation of the desired goal and I would not be far from truth if I hazarded the prediction that with the non-violent and peaceful propaganda, worked with full earnestness and supplemented, let us hope, by the Temperance Association and the Mill Owners we shall be on a fair way at no distant date towards conquering a foe more formidable than the Hun.—Yours, etc.

M. B. K.

Ahmedabad, March 28.

STRICT NEUTRALITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Reuter tells us to-day, that "in order to maintain strict neutrality in the present Turco-Greek hostilities, the British Government has instructed General Sir Harrington to relinquish the command of Greek troops under his orders"! Will the Government of India tell us: Where these troops were stationed; For whose benefit did a British General take command of Greek troops; When where and why did we do so; Why were rolling stock and naval units furnished to the Greeks by Great Britain; Had not Greece proved treacherous to the Allies at the time of the First Dardanelles Campaign?

Had not Greece given a go-bye to Britain after the Treaty of Sevres? Is not Greece a deadly enemy of Turkey? Has not England professed friendship for Turkey?

Then how can England explain the appointment of a British General to lead Greek troops, and the supply of equipment to Greece, which may be used against the Turks at any time?

Will the Government of India also explain, whence, whither and why "the British Line has been withdrawn," and whether "all the rolling stock and naval units" but to Greece have also been withdrawn?

Is it not the duty of the Allies to see, that the neutrality of Turkey is not violated by these Greedy Greek troops?

Are not the Allies aware of the brutalities inflicted on defenceless Turkish population by Greek troops in Smyrna, after the war was over?

Where is the Christian virtue of Equity and Mercy, please?—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

PRESENT-DAY DIRECTORS OF COMPANIES.

THEIR VAGARIES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. B. F. Bharucha has done a service to the public by pointing out in your journal lately the unreasonableness of the Directors of the E. D. Sassoon Mills in declining to allow the share-holders to have a fair share in the huge profits earned by the company. It is a dismal truth which has to be faced, that the Directors and Agents by the number of shares they hold, simply ride roughshod over the rights and claims of the large body of small genuine shareholders. What, however, is upheld by might, can be set right by building up a powerful public voice through the columns of fearless and independent critics like your valued paper. Directors' dealings with the public's moneys must be subjected every time to searching examination.

In a great commercial centre like Bombay, such public opinion would check numerous well-known irregularities and crush the autocracy of directors, who so often out bureaucrat the bureaucrats, when they are sitting in the directors' chairs. Let the public know their objectionable doings and not merely sit with folded hands and curse the fate that placed the company under the particular management, as is the wont, in this long-suffering and patient country. The Companies' Act requires amendment, it is clear, so that parties who hold shares beyond those required for qualifying as directors, should be *disqualified*, to be directors, to prevent blind speculation by them.

One is simply astounded at the cool abruptness, without a word of justification, with which directors lay indefensible suggestions and recommendations in their Reports, meant, of course, to be pushed through by sheer force, if need be. I would request really public-spirited critics, who have no private axe to grind, to readily come forward and expose the reports one by one in the public papers without the slightest hesitation. I think a few years' crusade will have the desired result.

I shall add to Mr. Bharucha's beginning the case of the Apollo Mills Ltd. Only prodigies could have framed the Report of 7th February 1921 of this Mill. The authorized capital was 50 lakhs. The gross-profits in 11 months are said to be a little under 24¼ lakhs. The first rumour that got abroad presumably through the Directors, was that the shares of Rs. 100 each, of which Rs. 50 are called up, would be deemed to have been fully paid up, out of the profits. This must have brought grist to many mills. Then after a fair interval the shareholders were quietly informed that the value of the shares would be reduced to Rs. 50 each. Meanwhile, the shares jumped up and down by 50 per cent. In the Report Rs. 16½ lakhs are expressed to be carried to the Reserve Fund and we are told that Rs. 25 lakhs *have been paid* for the balance of the 50 lakhs worth of machinery, out of the profits of the company. This Report may perhaps be understood if some masonic and secret key is applied. The Report is very short and sweet but mystifying. Will not some authorities in the know explain so many contradictions? If Rs. 24¼ lakhs are the gross earnings, how can we believe that Rs. 25 lakhs being the balance of Rs. 50 lakhs have been practically paid for the machinery from the profits of the company since it commenced business? What about the working expenses. Again where do Rs. 16½ lakhs that are carried to the Reserve Fund come from and are they paid as stated in the Report or to be paid yet for the machinery? If not to be paid do they show profits which can still be paid to shareholders or not?

Some directors have the hobby of inflating Reserve Funds at the expense of shareholders, to an extent which is thoroughly unwarrantable. After the payment of reasonable profits to the shareholders, only a just part must be taken to the Reserve Fund. However the arbitrary fancies of directors nowadays deprive the shareholders of their present duly earned profits and meanwhile men in the know safely make bearish deals. It now and again happens that when the Directors have made huge speculations as "bulls" they hasten to declare good dividends and when they are "bears", with the best profits earned, they dole out miserable dividends. As Directorates nowadays are almost a close "preserve", the temptation is great for them.

The citizens and merchants of Bombay must wake up to prevent being trodden down by our own Indians in power. Let us put our "own house" in order without delay. Industries are being wrecked and genuine investors scared away by improper dealings of several Directors. The great problem in India is to induce the general public to make investments in industrial concerns and thus to lay the foundation of industrial prosperity. Expose the mischief makers straightforwardly and the public will with one voice try to put them down. The law is too subtle and slow to help in this directions.

Publi[c] opinion must be so cultivated that the directors may clearly understand their various responsibilities and fulfil their duty. Standards of commercial morality must be formed and it must be deemed immoral and indefensible to do the present shareholders out of their just dues. It must be laid down under the commercial code that it is grossly improper to go on swelling Reserve Funds to 2 or 3 or more times the authorised and subscribed capital; that it is unwarrantable that anything beyond a fixed and dispensible *maximum* small percentage should be carried annually to the Reserve Fund, that it is absolutely necessary that a Fund should be set apart by every flourishing company for equalisation of dividends form year to year, so that there would be an *irreducible* minimum of percentage of dividends for drawing for investment the hoards of India into really well managed industries and that it is indispensably essential that a certain *minimum* of the annual earnings in every exceptional times should be immediately paid over to the shareholders. Huge Reserve Funds are a mere luxury, when they mount to dizzy heights say to 2 or 3 times the authorized capital. They are built up at the expense of mute shareholders, who look on whilst their rightful gains are being stowed away by irresponsible directors, who hardly condescend even to explain their eccentric doings in the few lines of a [illegible] report. The commercial public must begin to learn to regard violations of such a code as punishable by ostracism. And then the day of industries will assuredly dawn.—Yours etc.

FAREDUN K DADACHANJI.

Chowpatty, March 28.

GANG ROBBERIES IN THE SUBURBS.

TRIAL BEFORE SPECIAL MAGISTRATE

The Police cells at Bandra are full and lively with two big gangs of robbers one consisting of seventeen men mostly Wagris, and the other of sixty, which is made up of gentry known as *Ghantichor Bhamptas*. Both the gangs belong to criminal tribes.

A special court is being held for the trial of the accused in a commodious tent put up in the compound of the Bandra Police Station and Mr. Bapat is appointed Special Magistrate to try the cases.

The disgorged booty consisting of valuable wearing apparel and other miscellaneous goods is spread out on a carpet on the floor and the scene in the tent looks more like a fancy fair than a court of justice.

NANKANA MASSACRE.

MAHANT NARAIN DAS' TRIAL.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Mar. 30.

The trial of Mahant Narain Das and others, alleged to be implicated in Nankana Saheb tragedy will commence on the 4th April at the Central Jail, Lahore. The trial will be under the ordinary law and Mr. Parsons has been appointed special Magistrate for commitment proceedings. Mr. Herbert, Government Advocate, will represent the Crown.

LILLOAH STRIKERS.

MR. ANDREWS' ADDRESS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 29.

Except for an attack on some Gurkhas in the Howrah market, one of whom was injured, Lilloah strikers have been quiet today and troops have not been sent to the district. The District Magistrate gave permission for a meeting to be held on the maidan today, and Mr. C. F. Andrews addressed the strikers. He said that he had interviewed the railway authorities and ascertained that forfeiture of gratuity and questions of some of the points at issue such as strike pay, would have to be referred to the Railway Board, as they affected the whole Indian railways, but he hoped agreement might be reached on other points.

Mr. Andrews said he would withdraw from negotiations if violence and intimidation were resumed.

Correspondence Summaries

BROACH MUNICIPALITY:—Mr. Sorabshah Hormasji is at a loss to know what to do and to whom to appeal in the matter of the deadlock in the administration of the Municipality of Broach. He thinks it impossible for the members of the Municipal Board to work in harmoney with the president of the Board because of his arbitrary actions. He therefore, in the interest of the Municipality, requests the authorities to do what they think best in this matter.

EX-PARTE PROFITEERING:—Mr. S. V. Rao after surveying the whole economic field of Capital and Labour from various points of view comes to the conclusion that so long as the Capitalists are waxing opulent from the profit of the industrial enterprises at the cost of the hunger-driven operatives. But judging from the situation of the labour problem as it stands to-day, he thinks the time has come when a radical change in this exparte profiteering is becoming imperative and some thing must be done to keep the relation between labour and capital conciliatory, for the progress of the industrial world.

TO GET RID OF PADROADO:—A Basseinite after giving a long account of the whole story of how the Bassein Catholics are making frinkless efforts to get rid of the Padroado since a long time, requests his community to dissociate themselves from the Bombay East India Association and its paper as the Association is prejudical to their interests.

FORCED LABOUR:—Mr. K. Krishna Iyer informs the public who are of late horrified to read in the newspapers about forced Labour in the Kadmayoon Hills and Fiji Isles, that the kind of Forced Labour that is prevalent in the European plantations in the Nilagiri Hills and thereabout is still worse. He, therefore, invites the attention of the public to this matter of relieving the Poor labourers from inhuman hardships and oppressions.

MAGISTRACY IN AHMEDABAD:—Mr. J. V. Desai complains against the City Magistrate of Ahmedabad for his awarding fancy punishments to people charged by the police with slight offences. He instances the case of three pedestrains who were recently fined Rs. 25 each or in default sentenced to 7 days' rigorous imprisonment for having as alleged by the police, obstructed public traffic. "Daily visitor" complaining of the same Magistrate gives the case of a gharriwalla who was fined Rs. 30 for keeping his carriage in a public road. He ascribes this penal frenzy of the Magistrate to inability to brook the idea of people settling their disputes among themselves; His supposing that Magistrate inflicts this type of fancy punishment on persons brought to him by the police in order that the sum total of punishment may not be less than in pre-non cooperation days.

MOTIVE OF THE COOPERATORS:—Mr. S. Murti cites a few glaring instances of Government's unjust and humiliating treatment to our people in India and in the Colonies, in order to show that it is all futile to talk of cooperation, much less to expect it unless the people are made to realise that the rulers are changing their hearts concurrently, with the spirit of independence that is sweeping over the country. He attributes the motive of those who advocate cooperation with the government even if it is not willing to change its policy of oppression and humiliation, to their desire to carry favour from the Government.

THE BIHAR COUNCIL.

TEMPERANCE REFORMS.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, March 29.

When the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council assembled to-day, after the Easter holidays, the discussion, on the resolution suggesting the prohibition of liquor within one year, and the amendment suggesting the appointment of a committee to consider ways and means to reduce the sale and manufacture and consumption with a view to total prohibition within five years, was continued. Speeches were made, the whole day being taken up by discussion on the resolution and the amendment.

Babu Ganesh Dutta Singh, opposing, pointed out the Council had not the power to discuss a matter affecting the revenue though the Council was privileged to suggest curtailment of expenditure. He suggested that the matter might be left till the Retrenchment Committee had made its report.

Mr. Weston, Excise Commissioner, pointed out the increased revenue did not signify an increased consumption and assured the Council he and his department would wholeheartedly support the well-devised scheme of temperance reform. He alluded to the prohibition in America and illicit trade existing there, especially through medical means. He pointed out the forcible abolition of custom enjoyed for centuries would not be welcomed by the people.

Mr. Devki Prasad Sinha did not hesitate to state the Government policy had failed in effecting temperance among people.

Mr. P. K. Sen stated Government had from the very beginning declared its policy in favour of temperance reform, and he quoted the Secretary of State's despatch in support, but he thought, however, Government should declare its sympathy for the resolution by announcing the policy to adopt radical measures to ultimately bring about the prohibition. He pointed out that in America the total prohibition scheme began in 1863 and only in 1920 the whole United States of America submitted to the total prohibition. They had constructive scheme for the purpose which he wished they in India had adopted. He also mentioned that they in India had a strong preventive factor in the women of the country who, except among aborigines and some other sects, were not addicted to drinking.

Rai Bahadur Dwarkanath stated that in spite of official and ministerial statement, consumption of liquor was increasing in the province. He condemned the letter written by the District Magistrate of Gaya to the Chairman of the District Board in which the former pointed that a certain firm which took part in non-cooperation and advised certain people to abstain from drinking was not entitled to Government contracts. He suggested reconsideration of Government policy.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Fakhruddin said he was at one with the mover and supporters of the resolution but he regretted inability to agree to follow the methods suggested by them in attaining the object. He emphasised the difficulties inherent to the policy of total abolition in the present stage of their political and social development. Time might come when public opinion became so educated as not only to desire but to aid and cooperate in the policy of checking excessive drinking. When such a time came, the object of the members would no doubt be realised and the State would simply endorse and sanction what the society wanted. In the absence of such a moral and active conviction in the classes addicted to that habit, total abolition would only result only in uncontrolled and illicit consumption leading to evils much greater than those against which the mover of the resolution had inveighed so forcibly. Any attempt at that stage to abolish drinking outright in a country like India would result in failure, as would be evident from the history of past experiments made in that direction. He pointed out from Islamic History and "Ain-i-Akbar" that, in spite of the religious injunctions and stern laws, drinking continued. After dealing with the prohibition in America at length, he said they would be well advised to wait and see developments in America and at present it was premature to pass any definite opinion. Meanwhile they would follow the deterrent policy which Government had followed in the East, as that was the only alternative remained for them. He was willing to accept the sense of the amendment for the appointment of a committee but would not agree as to the period of five years suggested in the amendment. He would leave the period for prohibition to the committee.

As regards the letter of the District Magistrate of Gaya, if that was written when there was picketting or apprehension of violence, the letter was justifiable. Otherwise, it was to be hoped the Excise Commissioner would enquire into it. He was prepared to have a committee with wider terms of reference than the committee appointed by the U. P. Government. He sought the permission to move an amendment to appoint a committee to consider the excise policy and suggest ways and means to reduce the manufacture and sale of alcohol and intoxicating drinks so far as the local Government was concerned, except for the medical purposes with a view to ultimate abolition within such period as they recommended.

Mr. Devkiprasad Sinha opposed the granting of permission to move an amendment.

Closure was applied and the amendment of Mr. Jumas was then put to the council and declared negatived.

The original resolution for having prohibition within one year was put to the Council and carried, the division showing 10 votes against 32.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

ALL-INDIA TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

MAHTMA GANDHI WANTS ONE CRORE

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

The Punjab deserves the first place in having organised the Tilak memorial in a methodical manner. The new Committee should now be in working order and we must dot the whole of the country with collectors for the fund. In the Punjab, the Congress Committee has issued one rupee receipts, thus expecting those who can to pay nothing less than one rupee. A memorial week, subsequently extended to a fortnight was declared, and trusted volunteers went round to make collections. They have collected over one lakh of rupees in that province. The Committee has already forwarded Rs. 25,000 on account of its contribution to the All-India Congress Committee.

In my opinion, the rest of us cannot do better than copy the useful example of the Punjab. It is necessary to fix the sum we should collect. One crore of rupees for the whole of India is a most modest tribute to the memory of a patriot so great as the Lokmanya. It is a trifle when we think of the object with which the memory of the deceased is to be associated. To contribute one crore of rupees towards the attainment of Swaraj is not much. And it may be noted here that the money is not to be spent in foreign or other propaganda but largely in spinning, weaving and other educational activity. It is to be spent in educating our children. The collection has to be distributed among the twenty-one provinces and should be finished before the 30th June next. Each province will on an average be expected to collect about five lakh of rupees. But Bombay, Gujrat, Bengal, Punjab, and such other provinces may be expected to collect much more than Orrisa or Andhra for instance.

The Working Committee has made the task easier by allowing each province to retain 75 per cent of the collection for provincial expenditure. It is to be hoped therefore that not a moment will be lost in organising the great memorial. It will be a fitting and noble tribute to the memory of one who gave his life to the attainment of Swaraj and died with Swaraj only in his thoughts. The Working Committee will no doubt issue authoritative instructions. But we need not await instructions in matter of clear duty. We may safely follow the Punjab's lead and show to the forthcoming All-India Congress Committee what we have done towards the fulfilment of our duty.

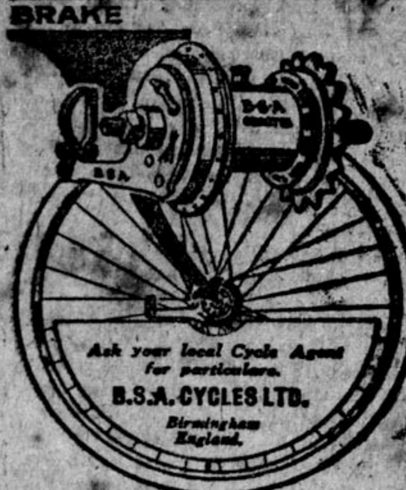
The Controller of Examinations, Calcutta University, advices [illegible] reports so far received by the University authorities from the various [illegible] centres show that there has been [illegible] falling off in number of candidates for [illegible] Intermediate Examinations in Arts and Science, which commenced on the 29th instant. (A.P.)

Mr. Kaminikumar Chanda, who was member of the late Imperial Legislative Council, has suspended his legal practice and has been up doing village organisation work.

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IRELAND UNDER THE TERROR.

Continued from Page 7.

had drawn lines on the faces of the man, his wife, and his eldest child, but he pointed to his little boy with pride as he told me how the boy had stood, in the small hours of the night, with a revolver held against his temple, refusing to say where his father was. The boy was just leaving on his bicycle, and by way of keeping up our spirit, he rode round an Irish statue which stood at no distance from us, waving his little cap over his head. Ireland is not going down in this struggle.

ENGLISH IN IRISH EYES.

What is that struggle? To judge from speeches in Parliament one might suppose it was a struggle between order and crime. That is not the struggle that you see going on in Ireland. You see a Government engaged in the effort to beat a small people into submission to its will, and its hope of success lies in making intolerable to that people. The soldiers hate their task, for they recognize that it means the use of frightfulness, and though the Government has found agents to whom frightfulness is not uncongenial, the British soldier has no natural taste for it. The Irish people see this force pitted against their dignity and their hope as a nation. To ask them to spend their time confessing their sins is like asking the Russians in 1918 to wear sackcloth for the murder of Count Mirbach, or like asking Garibaldi and Mazzini to make perpetual penance for the murder of Rossi. Let any Englishman live in Cork for a week, and ask himself what he would feel, or what other Englishmen would feel if they lived under this harrow. Let Englishmen note that down to yesterday an unarmed British soldier was as safe in the streets of Cork as he is in the streets of London. This struggle, like all such struggles, is marked by murder and outrage on both sides. But all discussion of the ethics of violence reveals a fundamental difference between the English and the Irish view. The British House of Commons has accepted and endorsed the view that an Irishman's life matters less than an Englishman's. That view is not commonly held in Ireland. Natuarlly Englishmen are revolted by the assassination of fourteen British intelligence officers, some of them in the presence of their wives. But more than fourteen Irishmen have been murdered in the presence of their wives. Sir Hamar Greenwood tells the House of Commons that the Lord Mayor McCurtain and many other Irishmen were murdered by persons unknown. But he does not expect the Irish people to believe that they were not murdered by the men he employs. When Sir Hamar Greenwood tells the House of Commons that forty-five men have been killed "for attempting to escape," the House of Commons displays little interest, but the Irish people do not doubt the meaning of that phrase. An Irishman whom I know, taken up on suspicion, was released after curfew. He was offered an escort, but he told the officer to his face that he would rather take his chance in the street than accept that dangerous attention. In three hours he crawled home in safety. The English people at home do not realise what life is like under a Government that is chiefly concerned for its credit as a system of terrorism. Take the allegations, to be heard all over Ireland, and supported by evidence which, be it strong or weak, has convinced some Irish lawyers of standing, themselves opponents of Sinn Fein, that prisoners are flogged in Ireland in order to produce evidence. To Englishmen here such a suspicion is revolting, and it leaves most of them incredulous. In the Irish atmosphere it seems natural enough. Every Irishman who takes part in the I.R.A. expects to have to endure this torment if he is captured, and the refusal of the Government to allow an inquiry into Kevin Barry's case is taken in Ireland to mean that they are willing for Irishmen to believe that such torture is common, while wishing the British people to believe that it is unknown. For Government is terrorism, pure and simple, applied by every method; applied to men and to communities, it sets up a world in which law and justice are unknown. As for the sufferings of women and children under that terrorism, who can describe them?

WHAT A NIGHT RAID MEANS.

It is impossible for English people at home to realize what a night raid means to its victims: the lorry dashes up, men with loaded revolvers dash into the house, turn everything upside down, cross-examine the women and children in the house; seize any man they find, and put a bullet through him if he shows the slightest sign of disobedience. All the time the women know that these men can do what they please, and that their mere word is a sufficient answer to any charge of violence or plunder. I have talked to women in the towns who have suffered, and it is not surprising to learn that in lonely places where women brood over this terror from morning to night with few neighbours, women and children have been driven mad.

What right has any Government to throw the life of a people into this chaos? The Government uses chaos as part of its system of terrorism. Mr. Lloyd George boasts that he has driven the Sinn Fein Courts into the cellars. A Protestant Bishop was speaking last week of the admirable work done by those Courts; their success in keeping order, and in treating all classes and religions with justice. They have, in point of fact, carried Ireland through what might have been a dangerous agrarian crisis, and they have effected a land settlement which is much more considerable than anything Mr. Lloyd George's Government has been able to effect, or is likely to effect, here. One would think that the test of the usefulness of these Courts was their power to serve the Irish people and to win the confidence of Irishmen. According to this Protestant Bishop, they succeeded. They have been broken up, and crime of all kinds has increased in consequence. What has the Government put in their place? The rule of the [illegible]

Chancellor says, his Government prefers to be odious than to be a sham: prefers, that is, to make life a hell for the Irish people rather than feel that any part of the life of Ireland escapes its mailed fist.

THE SPIRIT OF THE IRISH.

I asked a Bishop, who is well known here and in Ireland as a man of very moderate views, whether the spirit of Ireland was breaking. He told me this story as his answer. In the war it was the custom to give a condemned man twelve hours' notice, and to give the same notice to his chaplain. When X was shot the other day for possessing a revolver, the authorities only gave two hours' notice. The chaplain hurried to him and was with him till his death. He then went to break the news to X's brother, who is in prison—having been found guilty by court-martial of the crime of refusing to turn informer against his brother. "Your brother has been shot this morning." "How did he die?" "He died bravely for the sake of Ireland." "Then I am happy." "That," said the Bishop to me, "is the spirit of Ireland. I have comforted many an Irishwoman whose son is dead or in prison or in mortal danger, and they all give the same answer." Nobody can move about in Ireland without becoming conscious of this spirit. It is to be seen, amid all the strain and sorrow of this wearing life of conflict, in the eyes of people, in the way they walk, in their whole bearing and temper.

They live day by day by Seneca's maxim, "Non quid sed quemadmodum feras, interest." There is a common saying in Ireland "we are not going to leave this struggle to our children." In that spirit they face the prospect of death, torture, and imprisonment. This is no adventure to them; no beat or quiver of freedom: it is the solemn consecration of their lives. They are confident because they know that they have infinite resources of courage and youth on which to draw. The story of the death of Kevin Barry brought Irishmen to the Republican army as the Belgian atrocities drew Englishmen six years ago to our army. The proclamation that Irishwomen would shelter their sons at peril of their lives threw hundreds of doors open to the rebels where they had never been made welcome before. Men and women dread only one thing for themselves and their friends: one hour of weakness. The flames that ravaged Cork spared the monument to Ireland's martyrs.

THE MYSTICAL FAITH.

To appreciate this spirit we must remember that in Ireland, religion is a far greater power both for help and for solace in the imagination of the race than it is in England. While the shots are ringing out on the barrack-square, half of Ireland is on its knees. Men die, women suffer, with a look of dawn on their faces, because they are sustained by a mystical faith which blends all their devotion to Ireland with a sublime vision of spiritual comfort. Two typical scenes will go down to history in illustration of this aspect of Ireland's struggle. In the first, a British officer enters a church and interrupts the solemn rites of the funeral with a megaphone, fearing that the mourners might forget for their few moments of meditation the power that holds them in its grasp. In the second, men and women in the streets and shops kneel in passionate prayer while a rebel steps with radiant spirit to his doom.—"The Nation."

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CAUSES FOR PREVALENT HIGH PRICES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 29.

Presiding at the annual general meeting of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Raja Reshee Case Law referred to prevalent unrest and high prices which he thought were due entirely to the national debt and reduction in purchasing power of rupee. The falling and unstable exchange was also a disturbing factor and he hoped that the conference of the experts which was to be held would be successful in solving the problem of stabilising exchange. Otherwise he feared the instability of the period 1874 to 1893 will be revived with all its attendant woes.

WAGGON DIFFICULTY.

Regarding coal, he regretted the waggon difficulty continued and hoped the protest of the Indian Mining Federation against the way in which the coal waggons were being distributed would not be a voice crying in wilderness. The small Indian collieries have been deeply affected and unless proper transport facilities were given them they would suffer considerable loss. Even if they did not have to wind up the present difficulty had caused a setback otherwise they could easily have captured markets in the Mediterranian and not have had to stop supplies to Colombo, Aden, Singapore and Sabang. He hoped adequate funds would be placed at the disposal of the Bengal Nagpur and East Indian Railways to construct yards, sidings and waggons. The Secretary referred to the coal situation and suggested that the Government should keep the grand trunk canal scheme in abeyance for the present and devote the money to the railways for the benefit of coal trade.

EXCHANGE PROBLEM.

Regarding exchange he suggested the adoption of gold currency and reduction of inflated paper currency.

He further urged the necessity of making India less dependent on foreign countries and in this connection regretted that in the wave of industrial activity which manifested itself in floating of jointstock companies after the war enthusiasm of many promoters went ahead of their experience.

He condemned Lanc[illegible] the increased [illegible] Parliament [illegible] to protect [illegible]

NAJAF NOT BOMBARDED.

RUMOURS CONTRADICTED.

The following answer was given to a question in the Legislative Assembly on March 28th:—The lying rumours that Najaf has been bombarded have presumably arisen out of the fact that a fine of three thousand rifles was imposed on the inhabitants of Najaf in connection with the disturbances in Mesopotamia last year. A time limit was fixed for the surrender of these rifles and expired on the 20th November. As a demonstration designed to secure the early surrender of the rifles a composite force of British and Sikh Infantry and Muhammadan Cavalry marched round the outskirts of the town, whereupon all troops were withdrawn except two Companies of British Infantry who were posted in a Khan near the main gate for two days, while Sikh guards were posted at the four gates of the outer walls for ten days. The town itself was placed absolutely out of bounds to all troops and not even British Officers were allowed to enter it. There was no bombardment whatever. Not a single shot was fired and the only damage done was the demolition, on the 20th November, of the houses of three prominent insurgent leaders who had fled. These measures had the desired effect. At the instance of the Government of India the High Commissioner of Mesopotamia has extended a welcome to a deputation of Shias from India and will afford them all facilities to ascertain the facts for themselves on the spot and so help in dispelling the lying rumours that have been spread abroad with such wanton wickedness.

KHILAFAT QUESTION IN PARIS.

IMPERISHABLE MARKS OF ISLAMIC CIVILISATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

At a meeting held under the auspices of the Indian Association of Paris at Rue des Ecoles, a lecture on "Islam and Khilafat" was delivered by Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, President of the Anjumane-Zia-Ul-Islam, Bombay, on the 5th March. The meeting was largely attended. The following amongst others were present:—Mr. A. B. Mehta, President of the Association; Mr. Hali Halid Bey, Ex-Consul-General for Turkey in India; Baron de Delafo; Professor Nag of Ceylon and others.

Mr. Kaderbhoy, in the course of his address, dwelt at length not only on the Social, political and religious aspects of Islam but also on the educational and other aspects. In doing this, he showed how Islam had left the marks of her imperishable civilisation in Europe, some of which could be seen even to-day in Spain and other places. Islam wherever introduced, recognised no creed, no colour, no race but treated all alike. Souves, Goths, Vandals and Jews were granted same liberty of conscience and political rights as were enjoyed by the Moslims themselves. Islam, in fact, was in spirit and substance democratic, so much so that even the members of alien faith were allowed admittance in the places of worship, provided they committed no sacrilege or were not blasphemous. This was a toleration which could not provide a parallel in other faiths. After a lengthy exposition on the status of women in Islam, he concluded his address by referring to the question of Khilafat which was stirring the hearts of not only Indian Muslims but also those of their Hindu brethren in India from one end to the other. This sacred cause of theirs was led by a saintly man—Mahatma Gandhi—in whom the Mohamedans had placed implicit faith because they realised that this Mahatma was the symbol of everything that was best in India. It was this Mahatma whose mighty arms had achieved the unity between the Hindus and the Mohamedans—an achievement so great and important that it was something like the attainment of half the Swaraj. (cheers) which neither hundred and seventy years of British Rule, nor hundred battles of Panipat nor countless sessions of Congress passing pious resolutions could have brought about. (Applause). And in this respect, it was a matter of great satisfaction that the Muslim leaders, Maulana Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali, were co-operating whole heartedly with Mahatma. The lecturer then referred to the London Peace Conference which was sitting to consider the advisibility of revising the Treaty of Sevres. He appealed to those so-called Apostles of Justice and Champions of Democracy that if they had the intention of preserving their Empire in tact, it was high time that they should come to some settlement which would restore Khalifa to his dominions and thereby give satisfaction to the whole of India-Hindus and Muslims alike. (hear, hear).

He felt confident that he was voicing the sentiments of the audience in praying to the Universal Benefactor for the glorious longivity of Mahatma Gandhi and his two co-workers—Ali brothers—in order that their divine efforts and co-operation might elevate the Mother Hind to a position of complete Swaraj—thereby also restoring the Khalifa's dominions *in toto*. (Loud cheers).

POET KALIDAS.

WAS HE BORN IN BENGAL?

A correspondent writes to [illegible]

After a careful research [illegible] Pandit Mo[illegible] tirtha of Calcutta has [illegible] village of the [illegible] From Kalidas [illegible] was born in [illegible] Bengal within the area of the [illegible] of [illegible] and North-East of N[illegible] the ancient seat of Sanskrit learning. The Pandit [illegible] ascertained the [illegible] village [illegible] with the birth site of Kalidas [illegible]

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IV. Bank Premises	" 35,00,000
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Leaving a surplus of	Rs. 70,00,000
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Directly the Peps [illegible] begin to circulate thro[illegible] passages, a welcome soot[illegible] on the tender and inflame[illegible] the throat and bronchial tu[illegible] in the nose and throat irrita[illegible] disappear.

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MADRAS COUNCIL.

GRANT FOR LABOUR DEPT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Mar. 29.

At the Madras Legislative Council there was somewhat a prolonged debate when the member in charge of labour moved for grant of Rs. three and a half lakhs for the commissioner of labour and his department. Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar, member for Coimbatore, moved that amount of Rs. 1,98,000 provided for establishment allowance and contingent be omitted. This motion led to severe criticism of the work of the labour commissioner and his department. It was contended that a good deal of unnecessary and uncalled for expenditure was incurred. Much of the work which the department was doing, it was pointed out, might easily be done by private agency. It seemed to several members that more was being spent upon establishment than upon legitimate object for which the department had been formed. Incidentally the question of the amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes and the want of more funds to promote the scheme for their welfare was commented upon and the provision of such large and costly staff was characterised as wase.

GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

In the end resolution was withdrawn but another resolution moved by O. Thamkachellam Chetty that the provision in budget of Rs. 3½ lakhs be reduced by Rs. 1 lakhs was carried, Government being defeated by a majority of 51 votes as against 19. It was poined out by the mover that bulk of money which ought to be spent on the labourers and the depressed classes was being spent on keeping labour commissioner and expensive staff in luxury.

Some of the members expressed opinion that there was a wide spread feeling that the department had not stepped in time in the settlement of strikes and labour disputes and that its officers failed to view with sympathy the grievance of the labourers during their troubles. These considerations seemed to have influenced the house and the motion to cut off Rs. 1 lakhs thus secured an overwhelming majority. A number of non-official members of the council have issued protest against the action taken by the Governor in restoring Russelkonda Saw Mill item in the forest budget which was disallowed by the council by a majority. Such an action, it was urged, was not conductive to the development of the powers of the Legislative Council. strong dissent was expressed from the statement in Government order that the action of some of those who voted for deletion of provision was influenced by ignorance of facts or by racial prejudice to construe proper insistence upon the Indian interests as due to racial prejudice was to cast unjust reflection upon the members.

POLITICAL ACTIVITY IN PANCHMAHALS

(Associated Press.)

GODHRA, March 29.

Political activity in the Panch Mahals is in full swing. The Jhalod Bhil Conference will be held on the 8th April, Mr. Tairsi of Bombay will preside. Messrs. Amorya, Gidwani, Valabbhai Patel and other prominent persons of Gujerat have promised to attend. Preparations are made to make the Conference successful. Mahatma Gandhi will preside over the Halol Taluka Conference on the 16th April and he will visit several places in the Panch Mahals.

On the 28th March a Conference was held of Dharalas at Ramnath where representative leaders of nearly fifty villages were present to introduce some reforms in their caste. Messrs. Dalsukhbhai Purushotamdas Shaw and Waman Mukdam addressed the assembly. Hundreds of Dharalas took oaths of temperance.

EMOLUMENTS OF HINDU PRIESTS.

The following are the objects and reasons of the Bill introduced by Mr. A. B. La[illegible] in the Legislative Assembly on Monday:—The principle laid down in this Bill has been long the established law in all parts of British India except the Bombay Presidency, where it has been that a *watandar* priest or Joshi can obtain a decree for his customary emoluments, though, as a matter of fact, his services for performing the ceremonies may not be requisitioned by a Hindu. This state of the law has caused considerable annoyance to Non-Brahman Hindus in the Bombay Presidency. The priests who claim these emoluments belong universally to the Brahman caste and Non-Brahman Hindus resent their being forced by the Law Courts to pay for services which they neither desire nor utilise. This Bill is intended to do away with the cause of this injustice to the Non-Brahman Hindus and bring the law as administered by the Bombay High Court into line with the law laid down by the other High Courts.

A Colombo message of March 28 says the Crown Prince of Japan was accorded a hearty welcome and the streets were gaily decorated with flags and buntings.—(A. P.)

SORE FEET

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